



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LXV, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1931

WHOLE NUMBER 452

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE
Chairman, Magazine Committee
2850 Chadbourne Road
Cleveland, Ohio

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

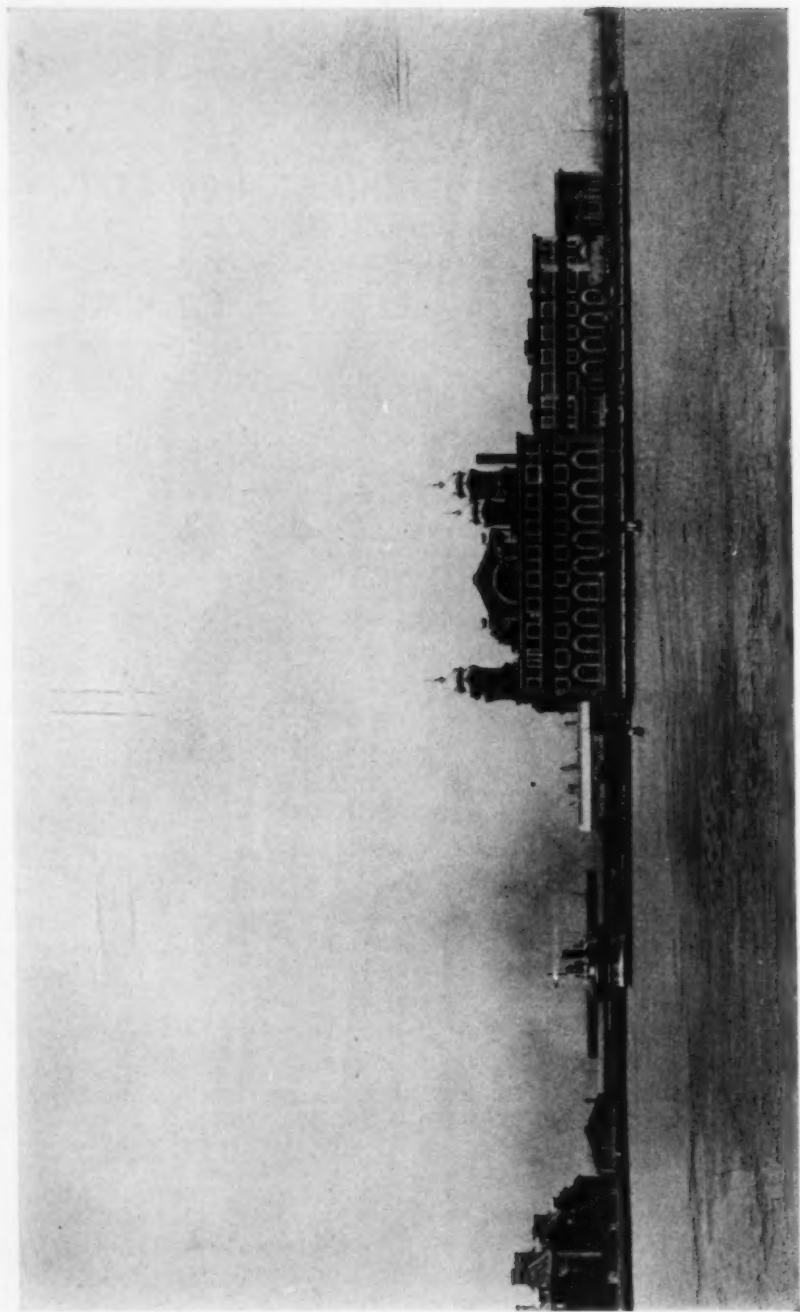
MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, 2001 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.



ELLIS ISLAND—NEW YORK'S PORT OF ENTRY



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

D. A. R. Work on Ellis Island

BLANCHE H. PERKINS

National Chairman, Ellis Island Committee

ELLIS ISLAND Immigrant Station is located in New York harbor within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. It became the eastern port of entry in 1892. The station consists of three small islands. On one are the red-brick, grey-trimmed buildings where the immigrants are examined and detained. The other two islands are used for the hospitals where those who need medical attention are cared for.

Previous to the Immigration Restriction Law of 1924, five thousand immigrants were passed through the station each day. Now all come in on the quota with a properly signed visa, and are admitted directly into our country upon landing in New York City. Those who are obliged to go to Ellis Island for primary inspection are: third-class passengers coming for permanent residence; visitors with no return-date booked and those whose

passports do not have the signature of a technical adviser.

In case of illness, the entire family is detained until the sick member is discharged from the hospital. All these are kept on the Island until, upon a thorough investigation, the facts in the case permit the immigrants to enter our country or it is found best to deport them. This investigation requires anywhere from a half hour in some cases to many months in others.

The majority of those detained are aliens who have committed some offense against our laws, such as visitors overstaying their time booked for return; stowaways; deserters from ships' crews; students coming for an education and going to work instead; those here on false passports; men and women who through illness have become public charges; those deserted by the death of the breadwinner; those who have come across the borders of

Mexico and Canada, often being smuggled in; and lastly those whose relatives or friends have failed to meet them at the dock and the newcomers have no knowledge where or how to find them—such as is illustrated in the picture of the Ruthenian family.



*Miss Clara M. Miller and Mrs. Mariannie McAnnelley
Our D. A. R. Service Workers*

Every walk of life is represented, from prince to pauper, on Ellis Island.

Eight years ago, through the influence of Mayor Curren, then Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution were given a room in which to keep materials to provide the women with work for their hands, and so relieve the nervous strain under which all suffer. We were allowed the privilege of going into the detention room after promising not to become interested in any special case or to interfere in any way with the necessary investigations conducted by the Federal Government.

The first year we worked entirely among the women, giving them material to make into garments for themselves and their children. We also gave them wool for knitting socks for their masculine relatives, and embroidery silks for those who cared for that diversion. Their homesickness was greatly lessened; out of their fear and resentment came peace and happiness.

Because our mission has proven so

successful in the women's quarters, Major Curren later asked us to include the men in our work. This has been a more difficult problem, and it has always been considered a grave thing for a woman to enter the Warrant Case Section. In this room nearly every man has served a prison term and

must be deported. There are a few exceptions, however, where they do get into our country on probation, and if we give work to the men this room has to be included, so we are gladly doing our best to serve them all.

Again we have met with the same result—as with the women, employment for the men brings law and order out of strife and conflict.

Our two social workers now move in and out of all the detention rooms alike, with their arms full of material.

How welcome they are! The alien cannot understand our language, but the language of employment is the same to all.

The men make shirts, trousers and underwear—some headwear, but especially do they enjoy making wool sweaters, scarfs, caps and mittens. They do not use needles, they knit on frames made of blocks of wood of different sizes with an opening cut lengthwise through the middle. This opening is studded with nails on each side. With the aid of a single crochet hook the wool is passed over and



RUTHENIAN FAMILY

around the nails much like the old horse-rein spools of years ago.

Upon the first piece of work for each newcomer we tie this little slip which tells its own story:

This material is given with no expense to you by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help pass the time pleasantly while you are detained on Ellis Island.

The finished product is yours to do with as you wish.

As the immigrant reads the last sentence we see the sad eyes brighten and the anxious expression change to one of happiness. These slips are printed in Italian and German, as well as in English, and have recently been translated into Chinese. From early morning until bedtime the aliens are

kept busy with our occupational work, material for which is sent in from all the chapters of our Society. Each chapter also sends to the Ellis Island Fund once a year five cents per capita. This goes toward paying our two social workers as well as for the material which your National Chairman must buy if the stockrooms become depleted.

Our "Manuals" are distributed in the detention rooms and are read very freely. It is with great joy that an alien picks up this little book printed in a familiar language. The "Manual" appears in eighteen different languages.

Our present Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Benjamin M. Day, has many times expressed his appreciation of our Society's efforts among the im-



TYPES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT ELLIS ISLAND

migrants, and is most gracious to all who care to visit the Island and see for themselves what our occupational work is, and the wonderful way our Government cares for the aliens detained there.

So our work goes on day after day. Be assured that all the material that is sent to us is used to the best advantage—nothing is wasted.

We are depending on all our members to help us "carry on." Let every chapter send us material. We ask especially for wool, any kind, any color. Be sure that the sender's name and address is in every box so as to

insure acknowledgment. There is no express on Ellis Island—forward your contributions by parcel post, addressed to:

MRS. J. WARREN PERKINS,
D. A. R. Social Service Dept.,
Ellis Island,
New York Harbor.

Who can tell what valuable citizens of the future may be among these we are caring for? Stop and consider those of foreign birth who have helped make America great. Your efforts surely will not be in vain.



OUR FLAG

THE Flag of the United States of America is third oldest of the National Standards of the world; older than the Union Jack of Britain or the Tricolor of France.

The Flag was first authorized by Congress, June 14, 1777. This date is now observed as Flag Day throughout America.

It was first decreed that there should be a star and a stripe for each State, making thirteen of both; for the States at that time had just been erected from the original thirteen colonies.

In 1791, Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union and the number of stars and of stripes was raised to fifteen in correspondence. As other States came into the Union it became evident there would be too many stripes. So in 1818 Congress enacted that the number of stripes be reduced and restricted henceforth to thirteen, representing the thirteen original States; while a star should be added for each succeeding State. That law is the law today.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1923, representatives of over 68 organizations met in Washington, D. C., at Memorial Continental Hall—the home of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for a conference called by and under the auspices of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion (because the boys who had been "across" in the World War had come to realize that many civilians in the Old Countries were more informed about the correct use of their country's flag than were most civilians in our own), to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette, for until that time all the guidance that was available was reprints of the rules used in the Army and Navy.

The President General's Message



GEORGE WASHINGTON, whom our Society delights to honor on his birthday, February 22nd, had great dreams for the Capital. His engineering skill perfected its waterways and his decorative gifts appreciated the work of his associates in planning the "City of Magnificent Distances." Lovers of beauty proclaim the National Capital one of the most attractive cities in the world. It is situated on the river which he loved so well—the Potomac, winding its way from the Capital to the sea. The ships which leave the wharf at Washington dip their colors and toll their bells in passing his home and our National Shrine, Mount Vernon.

George Washington believed strongly in character building and in the education of the youth of America. He did not believe in education founded upon indulgence, however, judging from his correspondence with his adopted grandchildren and their tutors.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are making a great effort to reach out for the young who have not had an opportunity of joining patriotic groups of children. We want to win millions of children for good citizenship and prevent their falling into the hands of the enemies of our Republic.

We find at Headquarters that each community has its own problems confronting it. In one community pacifism may be rampant. In another, atheists abound. In others, Communists are making inroads rapidly and openly. Then again Socialism penetrates our institutions of learning with its watchword of production for use and not for profit. Indifference and apathy control other regions. Ridicule, sarcasm, scorn and buffoonery exist in other areas. Whatever opponents are discovered the work of the Society must go on in the spirit of the ancestry we revere. They overcame almost insurmountable hazards. Privation, cold, disease, foes, scarcity of equipment—none of these were sufficient to detain them from their march of civilization westward. Each section of the country records its triumphs. There are many descendants of the sturdy pioneers throughout the Southern mountains. The mountain folk songs should be preserved for all time. The making of quilts and spreads, the weaving of rugs and baskets should all be encouraged so as not to lose this rapidly disappearing art. The many boys and girls we are serving in the mountain districts through our scholarships and contributions are worthy of our every effort. In the veins of these children runs the blood of the first brave Americans. It is our privilege to give them an education and, no matter what other demands are made on our finances, these children must not be neglected.

There are many ways in which the small chapters can have their part in assisting with the little Americans other than money. Remember them with toys and gifts at Christmas. Ascertain their needs and sew for them. Send the greatly needed books, both for school purposes and idle hours; puzzles and instructive games; subscriptions for children's and young people's magazines. While visiting Kate Duncan Smith School and our school in Tamassée, up in the mountain tops, I could not help but wish that they had the magic of the radio to bring them in touch with the outside world of music and nationally known speakers. Does not education mean an understanding of spiritual values, physical well-being and mental progress?

There are certain definite things which we have achieved. There are other things which are just ahead of us to undertake. We have managed great enterprises and have given freely of time and talent. Every member has done her individual share to complete the perfect whole.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,

New Buildings Dedicated at Tamassee

DELLA RICHARDS COULTER
State Regent, South Carolina

NOVEMBER 18, 1930, was an outstanding day in the life history of Tamassee, for on this day were dedicated on the campus two new buildings and a waterworks plant which practically doubles the usefulness of the school.

Attending the dedications were our beloved President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; the Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna; the National Chairman, Patriotic Education, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, and the National Vice-Chairman, Miss Bonnie Farwell; the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Walter L. Tobey; Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York City, State Chairman of Better Films, and many South Carolina Daughters and interested friends.

Despite the treachery of a road under improvement, all arrived happily on the campus for a noon luncheon served in Ohio-Hobart Hall, the new central dining hall bearing the name of Ohio, which state has so liberally contributed to its construction, and that of her most distinguished Daughter, the President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Following the luncheon, at which seasonable gifts were presented the honor guests by the witty Mrs. Joe Bailey, there were speeches of welcome in the auditorium of the Administration Building, introductions and delightful responses, interspersed with songs by the Tamassee girls, after which the Tamassee Girl Scouts



OHIO-HOBART HALL



Distinguished Guests at the Laying of the Corner Stone: The President General, Mrs. Hobart; the Librarian General, Mrs. Magna; the State Regent, Mrs. Coulter; Mrs. Tobey, Ohio State Regent; Mrs. Herrick, National Chairman, Patriotic Education; Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, Mrs. Haynes Jones, Miss Julia McCrorey, and Mrs. A. F. McKissick

and the student body escorted the guests to the new dormitory. Here with tiny trowels tied with D. A. R. colors, the corner stone was placed and a pleasing address made by Mrs. Herrick who assisted the State Regent in the corner stone exercises, following which the building was formally presented to the President General, who in the name of home, country and God, dedicated it to the needs of the mountain children who come to Tamassee for succor. In the new dormitory there are 30 bedrooms, baths, 2 parlors and 2 living rooms, which mean joy untold to the young folks who dwell therein.

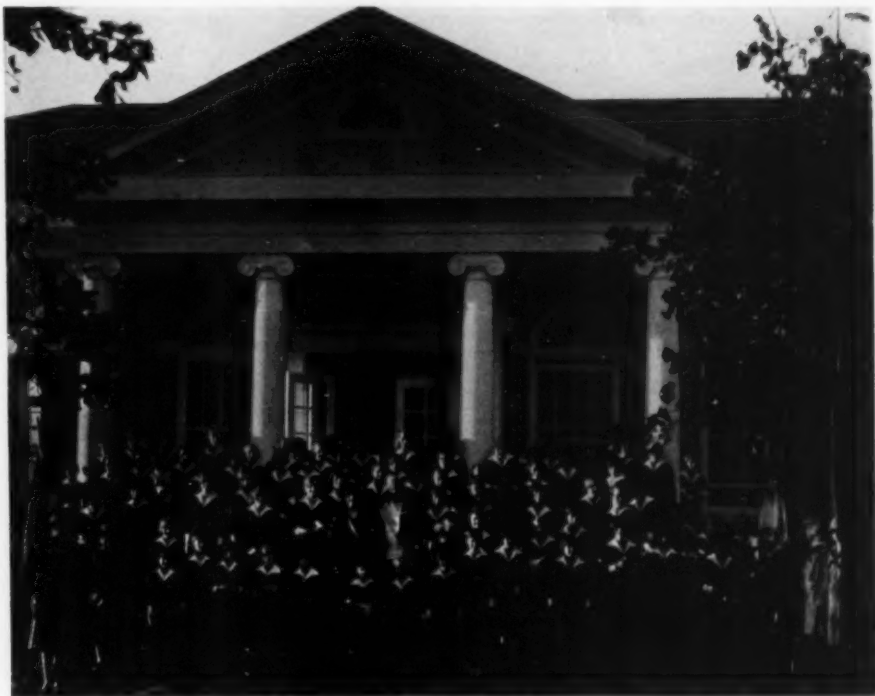
The waterworks plant, the gracious gift of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Reed, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, was dedicated by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, ex-Vice-President General of South Carolina. These benefactors previously presented to Tamassee the electric light plant, and a handsome marker bears witness to these generous donations.

Crowning the day's events were the corner stone placing of Ohio-Hobart Hall, in which the State Regent of South Caro-

lina was assisted by the State Regent of Ohio, the formal presentation of the building to Mrs. Tobey and Mrs. Hobart "to have and to hold," and the dedication by the President General of this lovely building named in her honor.

Appropriate songs were sung by the Tamassee students, and closing the program Mrs. Coulter introduced those special South Carolina friends of Tamassee who have so faithfully labored in behalf of the school: Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, Chairman of the Tamassee Board; Rudolph E. Lee, architect; F. R. Sweeney, engineer; Hayne Jones and Mrs. Jones, who have given liberally of their land to Tamassee needs; and President Ralph H. Cain, to whose untiring effort much of the successful completion of the building is due.

During the early part of the day a handsome painting of General Andrew Pickens, one of the partisan generals of South Carolina, was presented by Mrs. Mamie McCreary Brown, the priceless antique frame being a gift of Mrs. James Simons,



Students Attending the D. A. R. Mountain School at Tamassee, S. C.

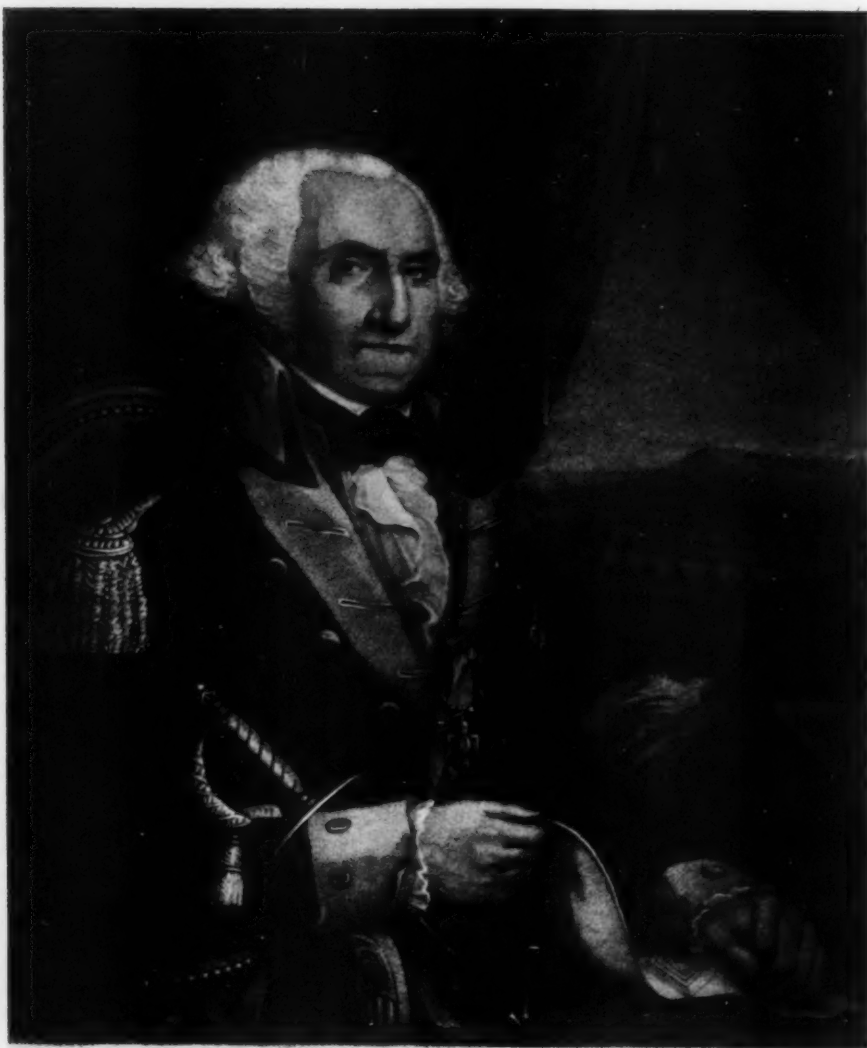
of Georgia, both direct descendants of the famous American. Tamassee is established on a part of the land grant of the State to General Pickens for his distinguished services.

In the early evening following the dedications, the honor guests were charmingly entertained at dinner in the lovely home of Judge and Mrs. Mauldin, "Homestead Hall," in Pickens.

Amounts subscribed toward the rooms

by State societies, chapters and individuals are: Ohio, \$5,000; Illinois, \$4,100; South Carolina, \$3,800; New Jersey, \$2,100; Michigan, \$1,165; District of Columbia, \$1,000; New York, \$1,000; Indiana, \$900; South Dakota, \$500; Oklahoma, \$500; Massachusetts, \$400; Iowa, \$400; Pennsylvania, \$400. Besides these amounts numerous smaller amounts have been pledged, the above applying only on pledges for rooms.





E. B. Davis

D. Edwin

His Excellency **GEORGE WASHINGTON** Lieut. Genl.
of the **United States** *of America*
Respectfully Dedicated to the  *and Firm Supporters* **States** *of their Country*
of its Constitution

Engraved by David Edwin

American History in Rare Prints

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

TO SEE George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette and more than a hundred other celebrities of Revolutionary and early Federal times (as well as Colonial and later periods of our Nation) as their contemporaries saw them, is no common experience. But it was available to all residents of and visitors to the National Capital during December and January, in the form of an exhibition of 350 rare prints from the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of American Arts and Crafts, of Yale University, lent to the Division of Fine Arts, Library of Congress, for the first showing.

This collection of early Americana was given to Yale University in June, 1930, by Francis P. Garvan, of New York (Yale '97), as a tribute to his wife on the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. This great gift was characterized by Dean Everett V. Meeks, of the Yale School of Fine Arts, as "a vital move forward in American education, a project which in its ramifications and wide possibilities should reach throughout the length and breadth of this country." And it is said by Professor Theodore Sizer, Associate Director, to be "the greatest and most far-reaching acquisition in the field of art in the 229 years of Yale history."

In addition to his gift of these collections, including all the major handicrafts of early America—silver, prints, furniture, pewter, ceramics, glass, coins, metal work and other classes—

Mr. Garvan established at Yale an Institute of American Arts and Crafts for popular instruction in early American art; and simultaneously announced his intention to furnish funds for curators and maintenance as well as extension of the collections, and for their circulation throughout the country; and to provide each year for lectures and research articles to be made available to the public.

In his letter of presentation Mr. Garvan paid tribute to the privileges of American citizenship and to the endeavors of great leaders in this country to enable everyone to enjoy "the achievements of modern civilization and ancient and modern culture." "This feeling—call it religion, true democracy, love of your fellow man, or what you will," he said, "demands that we should give to every man, woman and child in America the inspiration of every work of art which it is our good fortune to possess. . . . The same is true as to every surviving article of historic interest which goes to make up our heritage of patriotism and constitutes our Flag." He told of his parents, immigrants to the United States from Ireland at the time of the famine there in 1848; and of his wife's forebears, her earliest American ancestor having come from Holland to Rhode Island about 1650.

"Early or late at the vineyard gate," he concluded, "the rich heritage of American citizenship is for all alike."

Many of the objects in the Garvan Collection are already on loan at vari-



Drawn and engraved by John Baker

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775

ous centers of early American culture, among them Philips Andover Academy, Massachusetts, St. Johns College and Harwood House at Annapolis, Maryland, the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in Philadelphia, "Homewood," the home of Charles Carroll on the grounds of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore; and at Williamsburg and Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. These objects are to remain in their natural shrines as loans from Yale, which will also aid in the extension of these centers and assist the men and women already engaged in preservation and restoration.

The group of rare prints, then, with which we are immediately concerned, is but a small part of a great whole. Yet it is a highly significant part, witnessing to the superb quality and extraordinary interest of the collection in all its branches.

This comparatively small group was selected from about 5,000 prints in the Garvan Collection, and was arranged by Richard T. H. Halsey of St. Johns College, Annapolis, who was a pioneer in the preservation of early Americana. The selection was made with the idea of comprehending the entire period of early America, rather than bringing together only the rarest and most valuable prints. Yet such is the rarity and value of the resulting group that it was impossible to select a superlative half dozen for reproduction with this article. There are valid reasons for the selection of the seven prints reproduced herewith; yet a hundred others could have been chosen with equal justification.

Of George Washington alone there were 34 prints, displaying such a variety of countenances that in many instances only the titles betray their connection. It is computed that Washing-



Designed by Alexander Robertson, engraved by Francis Jukes

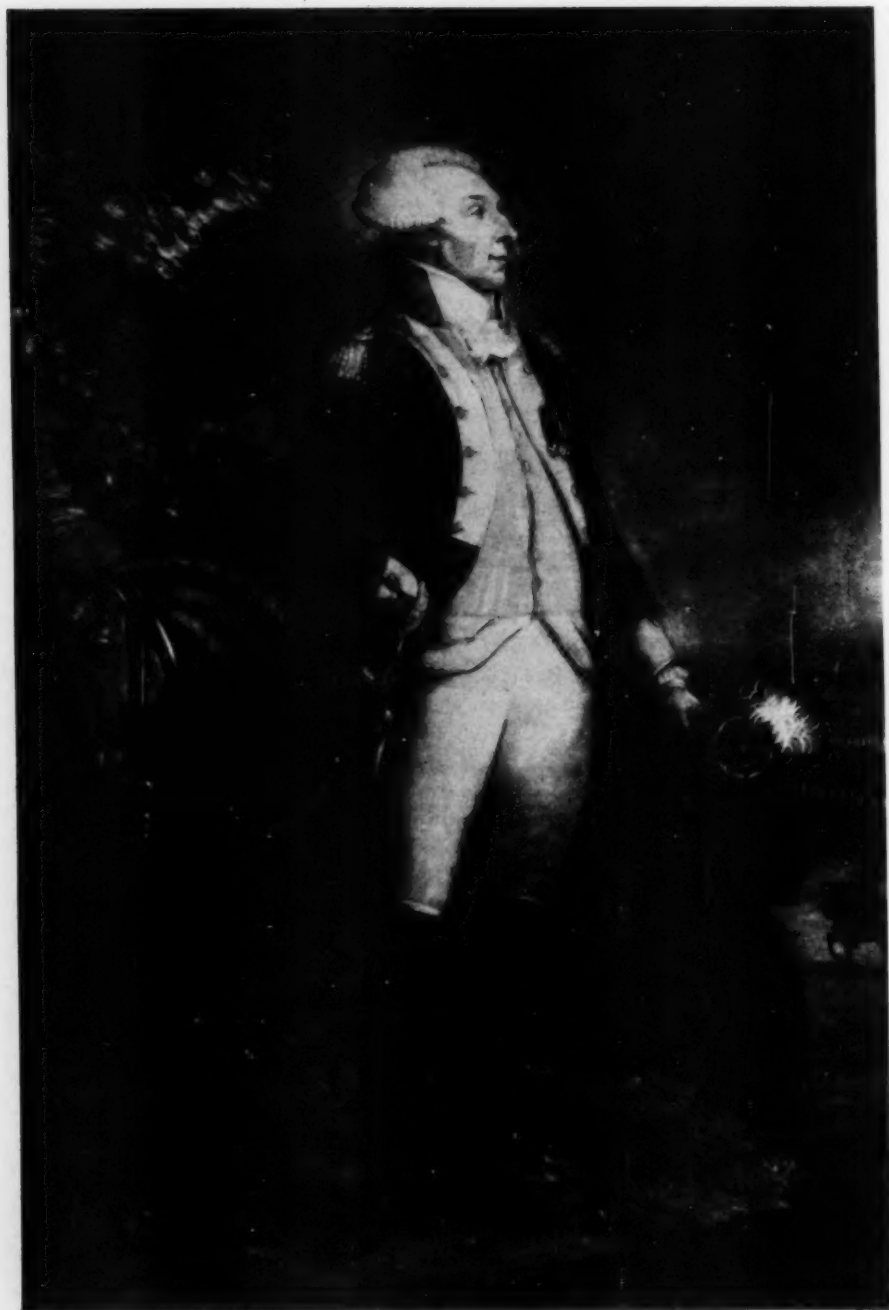
A QUAINT OLD PRINT OF MOUNT VERNON IN VIRGINIA

ton was the subject of more than 20,000 different portraits; and has been equaled only by Napoleon, perhaps, in number of portrayals until very recent times. Yet only 27 artists are known to have made Washington portraits from life. The vast majority of his limners never saw him (as one may well believe by examining their efforts) but derived their data from innumerable sources, including their imagination. One of the prints in the exhibition informs the beholder in French that it was "designed by Bonnier from a picture furnished by Lafayette." Which picture this might have been is a subject for speculation. Certainly "Washington," as the print spells his name, would never have recognized himself.

After the Revolution and directly following Washington's death, there was widespread popular demand for

likenesses of the great American; and print publishers in Europe as well as the States spared no pains to satisfy it and reap gratifying financial rewards. One European effort depicted Washington and Napoleon in a hand-to-hand struggle at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

But many portraits produced abroad were the works of conscientious artists of recognized ability, such as Valentine Green, engraver of the full-length portrait of Washington reproduced here, who was one of the gifted group of British mezzotinters of the 18th century. This Washington portrait is a mezzotint in colors, after the painting by Trumbull, said to have been the first likeness of Washington seen in Europe and the British Isles. If that is true, it must have made a most favorable impression for Trumbull's portraits depict him in the prime



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

By F. L. De Bucourt



Engraved by Valentine Green from painting by Peale

Handy, Photographer, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL NATHANAEAL GREENE

of his life, a veritable superman whose greatness increases along with our knowledge of him. Green learned his art in the Worcester porcelain factory. He subsequently engraved about 400 plates, and was at the height of his popularity and prosperity about the time he "scraped" the Washington portrait. His success was based upon his engravings of the works of a great American-born painter, Benjamin West; but Green is particularly cherished today for his exquisite series of plates, "Beauties of the Present Age," after paintings by Reynolds, and a number of superb mezzos of men, among them the Washington and Nathanael Greene, also illustrated here.

Another mezzotint by Green in the exhibition was engraved from a portrait by C. W. Peale. It depicts a very gay and dapper Washington, leaning nonchalantly against a cannon, with his feet crossed and his left arm thrown over his horse's back. Peale has given us the most human portraits of all, for he was intimately associated with Washington during the War, and had known and painted him when he was a colonel in the British Colonial forces. It is surprising that one of these has not won a place in the Nation's esteem equal to Stuart's Athenæum portrait.

The second print of Washington illustrated here, a stipple engraving, is rare and valuable, having fetched \$2,800. Engraved by David Edwin after F. Bartoli, and published by D. Kennedy in Philadelphia, it embodies the Athenæum type of head (turned around), with the figure of the General in uniform, thus giving him an

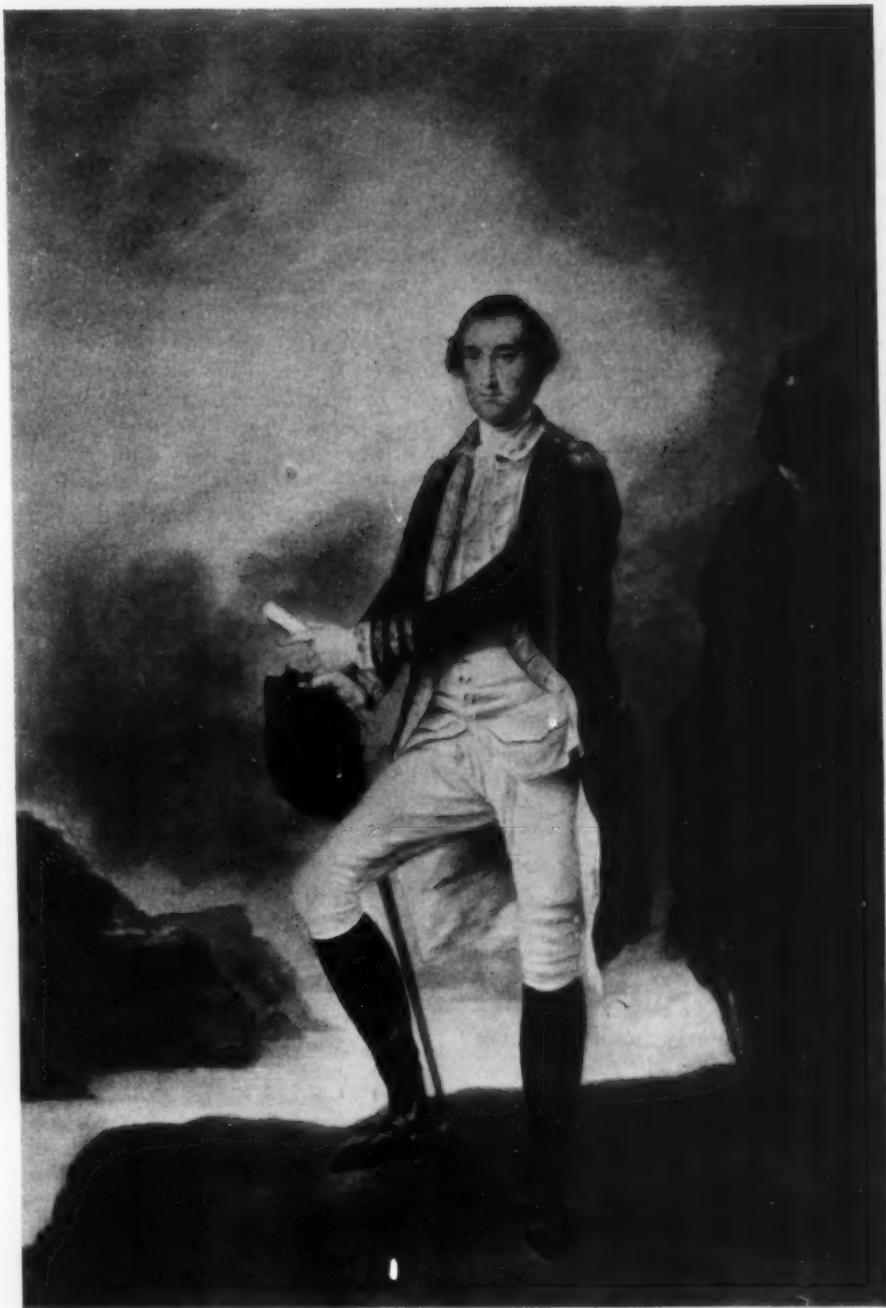
older appearance than he could have had at the time of the Revolution.

There are many other prints by Edwin in the exhibition, for his considerable talent kept him continually busy and for 30 years he was the most prolific worker (in his line) in America. Born in Bath, England, 1776, the son of an actor, he learned engraving from a Dutch artist, but was so dissatisfied that he shipped as a sailor from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, arriving there in 1797. In order to continue at his craft, he had to overcome such disheartening obstacles as lack of tools, poor quality of plates, and crude methods of printing.

Still another famous print is Amos Doolittle's "Display of the United States of America," dated October 1, 1791, in which a portrait of Washington is the central feature. Although Doolittle's work, chiefly line engravings, is crude, it is historically interesting and hence prized. He was one of our earliest native-born engravers. In 1775 he joined the Revolutionary Army at Cambridge, serving throughout that campaign and obtaining first-hand data for his productions. The same year he engraved some drawings of the battles of Lexington and Concord, which he published at New Haven.

A number of the prints in the Washington group are faithful reproductions of the various Stuart portraits, the Lansdowne, Vaughan and Athenæum types, and well-known portraits by Trumbull, Peale, Savage and others. Certain imaginative compositions are amusing or a little pathetic in their naïveté.

Benjamin Franklin takes second honors for quantity with 23 prints in



Engraved by Valentine Green from painting by Trumbull

Handy, Photographer, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL WASHINGTON

the exhibition, many of them French, as would be expected and reproducing such famous portraits of him as that best known one by Duplessis; also the Cochin bust in the coonskin cap, the "thumb" portrait by David Martin and others.

Of the seven prints of Lafayette, that which is perhaps the rarest by P. L. de Bucourt, is reproduced herewith. The dashing figure coincides with our mental concept of the gallant Frenchman in the Revolutionary period.

De Bucourt (1755 to 1832) is one of the two or three French engravers of the 18th century who attained the highest degree of perfection in producing prints in color by mezzotint or line engraving. The "Lafayette" is in monotint; nevertheless it has marvelous "color" in the velvety gradations from black to white.

Lafayette is also shown both in full-length and bust portraits as he appeared on his farewell visit to the United States in 1824-25, a sedate, elderly gentleman.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko is the subject of two prints, and the artist of one, a profile portrait, brightly colored, of his friend Thomas Jefferson, crowned with a laurel wreath. Far from flattering, it was probably a truer likeness than the famous Stuart version of Jefferson, also reproduced in prints.

John Adams, Henry Laurens (President of Congress in 1778), Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, John Hancock, Elbridge Gerry, Charles Carroll, Thomas McKean, Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Paine, John Marshall, John Quincy Adams, DeWitt Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, Daniel Webster, to mention but a few of the

great names represented in the exhibition, are the subjects of masterful prints, chiefly in mezzotint and line or stipple engraving. The prominence of the subjects, of the painters of many of them, and the engravers of the prints, would all be fruitful themes for consideration.

Of especial interest to readers of this MAGAZINE would be the splendid group of prints of officers of the Continental forces in the Revolution, only one of which is shown here: General Greene. Wayne, Pinckney, Arnold, Sullivan, Lee, Israel Putnam and others were included, some of them in several prints, and most of them are depicted in uniform.

There is unusual appeal in a likeness of "Sergeant Andrew Wallace," a somewhat crudely colored lithograph after a painting by John Neagle, printed about 1835. One confronts the heavy-lidded gaze of an old chap five years beyond the century mark, whose name is not to be found in the encyclopedia and yet who was a personage, less than a century ago, of sufficient interest to his fellows to warrant the issuance of an inexpensive likeless for wide distribution, beneath which is printed his history:

"Sergeant Andr. Wallace—Aged 105 years. A Veteran of the Revolution, the rescuer of Lafayette at the Battle of the Brandywine.

"This extraordinary Man still retains the full power of memory and sound sense, and is a living Chronicle of the days of 'Auld lang syne.' He was born at Inverness (Scotland) in the year of our Lord 1730, & left his country for America in 1752—At the commencement of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Service of the U. S. in which he continued with little interruption for nearly 30 years.—He assisted at the most remarkable Battles during the War, escaped the Massacre of

Paoly and in the Battle of the Brandywine when Lafayette was wounded, rescued him from his perilous situation and bore him on his back about two miles to the house of a friend."

With impeccable impartiality, the exhibition also presents the other side in mezzotint portraits of George III, Cornwallis, Tarleton, Gates, Sir William Howe, Richard, Lord Howe and so on, as well as subject prints in which the Americans are depicted as cruel and vulgar ruffians. A British caricature of "Paul Jones, the Pirate" interprets him as a swashbuckling, black-bearded villain of musical comedy type.

The greatest American naval triumph of the Revolution, the battle between the *Bon Homme Richard*, flagship of John Paul Jones, and the British frigate *Serapis*, is but one item of the many old naval prints in the exhibition which attracted special devotees, among them a group of midshipmen from Annapolis who visited the Library especially to view them. These old marine prints are exceptionally attractive.

Conflicts by land in graphic form were numerous in the exhibition. More than half a century after the Battle of Lexington, the event was depicted by John Baker, as reproduced herein. There were several other versions of this battle, but Baker's was perhaps the most striking, with its bright colors. The British are in scarlet, the "backwoodsmen" and "minutemen," duly indicated on the print with numbers, are in brilliant blue. This was the kind of thing that early America delighted to place on its walls.

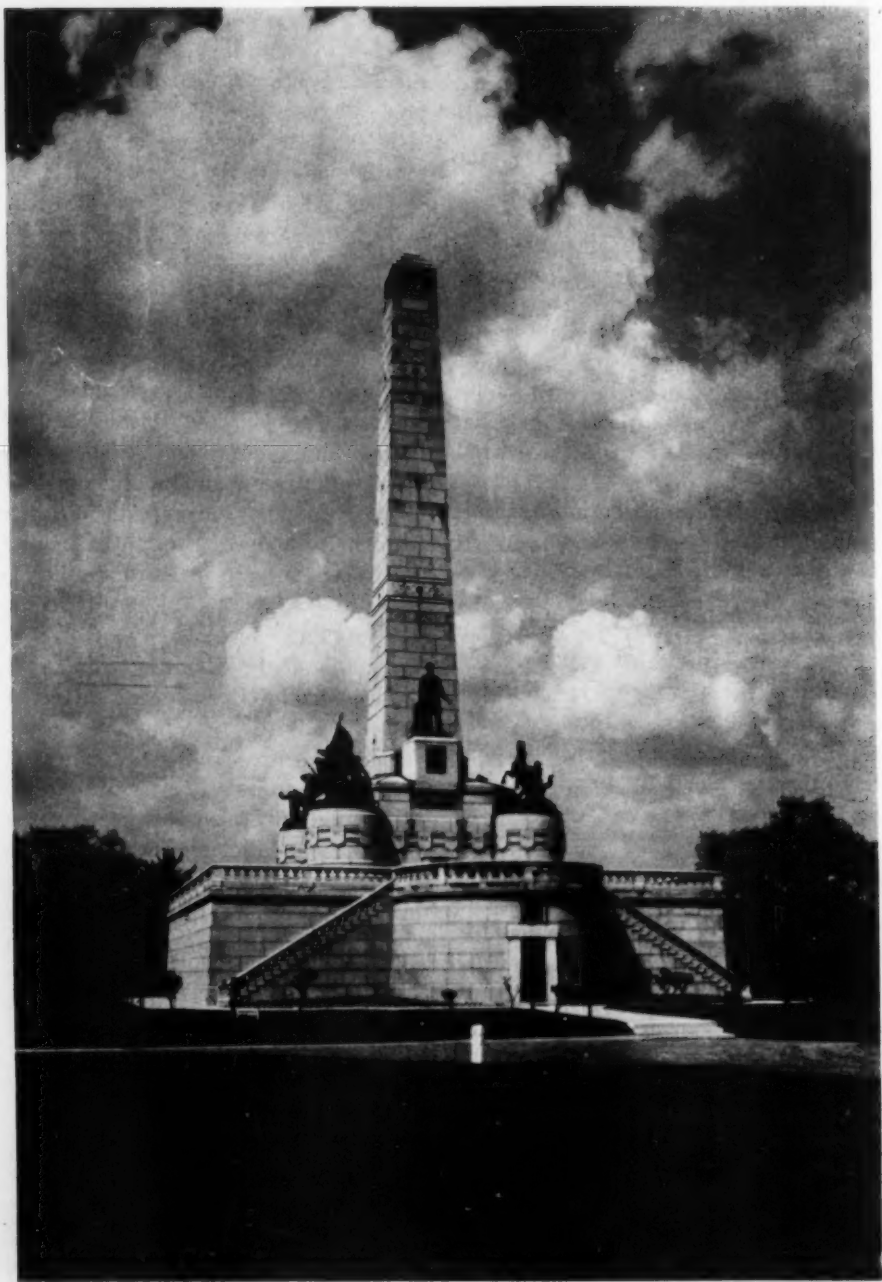
Not much is known of Baker as yet. He was working the second quarter of the 19th century. In 1832 he made a large plate of the "Battle of Bunker's Hill" and two versions of "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

The Colonial period was comprehended in more than 25 prints, including a splendid series of clergymen by Peter Pelham, whose "Cotton Mather" (1727) was the first mezzotint engraved in America.

This pictorial history sweeps on to Andrew Jackson, the Battle of New Orleans and other campaigns of which he was the hero, and to Lincoln and his period, and closes with a large number of landscapes and early views of American cities—Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, Washington (showing Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol without its dome)—and a surprising number of far western cities. "Mount Vernon in Virginia," a rare color print engraved by Francis Jukes after the design by Alexander Robertson, has been chosen to represent this group. The pale salmon-colored mansion with its very thin columns has little in common with the shrine as we know it today.

Everyone may look forward to seeing in his own vicinity some day, not only these prints but the thousands of other items of many types, in the Garvan Collection.

The author desires to express appreciation to Mr. David E. Roberts of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and to Miss Katherine Atwater, of the Yale University School of Fine Arts, for assistance in securing illustrations and data, respectively.



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ILLINOIS' MOST HISTORIC SPOT—THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Illinois' Most Historic Spot

ALTA MAE SPEULDA

State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots

SOON after the death of President Abraham Lincoln in April, 1865, a committee was chosen by the citizens of Springfield to make arrangements for the burial of all that was mortal of their former associate and illustrious fellow-citizen. Agreeable to the expressed desire of Mrs. Lincoln, the casket containing his remains was, on the 4th of May, 1865, deposited in the public receiving tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery, which is located at the foot of the gently sloping hill about 20 rods north of the site selected for the monument, and from its sacred associations, it will, as long as it stands, continue to be an object of interest to every visitor.

In May, 1865, the National Lincoln Monument Association was formed and incorporated under and in accordance with the laws of Illinois. The board of directors of the Association was comprised of 15 prominent citizens of Springfield. It was duly organized by the election of Governor Richard J. Oglesby, President, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice-President, Clinton L. Conkling, Secretary, and Hon. James A. Beveridge, Treasurer.

In June, 1865, steps were taken toward the construction of a temporary tomb in which to deposit the remains of President Lincoln until the proposed monument should be erected. There the remains were taken under the supervision of the Lincoln Monument Association on the 21st day of December, 1865. For six years the casket rested there, until it was placed in the crypt on September 19, 1871. In grading the ground, this tomb, having served its purpose, was soon demolished.

The total cost of the monument was about \$200,000. Of this sum, \$27,000 were contributed by the soldiers and sailors of the United States service; \$8,000 of it by colored soldiers. Sixty thousand Sunday School children contributed \$20,000. The State of Illinois, in two appropriations,

paid \$77,000; the State of New York, \$10,000; Missouri, \$1,000, and Nevada \$500. The balance was made up by voluntary contributions from public schools, churches, benevolent societies and from the masses of the American people.

The design of Larkin G. Mead, a Vermont sculptor, was accepted. Mr. Russel Sturgis, Jr., of New York, became the architect and W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, the contractor. The monument was commenced September 9, 1869, and the capstone was placed in position May 2, 1871, the dedication taking place October 15, 1873.

At the south side of the obelisk, a square pedestal, 7 feet high, ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States in bronze, supports the statue of Lincoln.

Within the semicircular extension of the terrace on the south, is Memorial Hall, and within that, on the north, is the catacomb. The latter consists of a semicircular vestibule of a radius of 12 feet, with arched ceiling, marble floor and five crypts at the rear, elevated 3 feet from the floor, containing the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, and sons, Eddie Willie and Tad, also Abraham Lincoln, son of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. In the center of the vestibule stands an Italian marble sarcophagus. Upon one end is a wreath of oak leaves, beautifully wrought, surrounding the name "Lincoln" and outside the wreath the memorable words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Memorial Hall, oval in shape, 24 by 32 feet, with arched ceiling and marble floor, is finished on the sides as is the catacomb in panels of Vermont marble. This was designed as a receptacle for any memorials of Mr. Lincoln. In 1874, after the dedication, Mr. John Carroll Power was made custodian and continued in that capacity until his death in January, 1894.

The Lincoln Monument remained in the control of the National Lincoln Monument Association from the day of its dedication, October 15, 1874, until July 9, 1895. During these years an admittance fee of 25 cents was required from all visitors, which constituted a fund by which the custodian was paid and the necessary expenses of the care of the grounds defrayed.

In 1880, after an attempt was made to steal the body of President Lincoln, Mr. Power summoned to his aid eight gentlemen, residents of Springfield, who organized as the "Lincoln Guard of Honor." They were J. Carroll Power, Gen. Jasper N. Reece, Gustavus S. Dana, James J. McNeill, Joseph P. Lindley, Edward S. Johnson, Horace Chapin, Noble B. Wiggins and Cinton L. Conkling. Their object was to guard the precious dust of Abraham Lincoln from vandal hands and to conduct upon anniversaries of his birth and death suitable memorial exercises. At the present writing, these men have all passed to the Great Beyond but their work and ideals are carried on by the Abraham Lincoln Association.

During the winter of 1894, in response to a demand voiced by the press and the

people of Illinois, the General Assembly made provision for the transfer of the National Lincoln Monument and grounds to the permanent care and custody of the State of Illinois. On July 9, 1895, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, the President of the National Lincoln Monument Association and only surviving member, turned over to the State of Illinois, represented by its chief executive, Governor John P. Altgeld, the deeds and papers relating to the monument and grounds. The new commission of the State, appointed Major E. S. Johnson, veteran of the 7th Illinois Infantry and a member of the "Lincoln Guard of Honor," as custodian.

Owing to the instability of the earth under the foundations, and the unequal settling of the structure, the monument began to show signs of disintegration, which necessitated taking it down and rebuilding it. Work was begun under Col. J. S. Culver in November, 1899, and finished in June, 1901. A cemented vault was made beneath the floor of the catacomb directly beneath the sarcophagus, and in this vault the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, where it will probably remain undisturbed forever.



MRS. GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSAU, Honorary President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has had a sincere compliment paid her by the inclusion of her addresses, when President General of that organization, in "Famous Speeches by Eminent American Statesmen," collected and edited by Frederick C. Hicks, Professor of Law and Law Librarian of the Yale Law School. It was published in 1929 by the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The book is an interesting collection of addresses on all sorts of subjects by eminent Americans, as the title suggests. There are fifty-two addresses in the seven hundred or more pages, and some of those "between the covers" are by William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Charles Evans Hughes, Calvin Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt, Harry Emerson Fosdick, William E. Borah, Jane Addams, Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt.

Maine's Most Historic Spot

CLARA NEWHALL FOGG

State Publicity Chairman

*B*Y VOTE of the Maine Legislature in 1929, the area surrounding the site of the ancient forts of Pemaquid has been made a State park. This recognition follows the action taken some decades ago when the State restored the old fort standing on the site. It is interesting that the action of the legislature making this area a State park came after the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution on March 20, 1929, had voted Pemaquid to be the most outstanding historic spot in Maine.

"When near Cape Cod we dared not anchor on account of shoals, but came north for we much desired land." So wrote Rosier, who would be called today,

secretary to George Waymouth, who, in 1605, sailed with 29 men from England up the northern coast as far as Monhegan (in the Indian language, the "Great Sea Island"). Here they landed May 17, 1605, thus marking this island as the first spot in New England trod by Englishmen. It was called by them at that time St. Georges Island. They were received in friendly fashion by the Indians and remained some time. They were urged to journey to Pemaquid, "the land which continues," they called it. At Pemaquid they received a warm welcome and bartered beads and other baubles for valuable furs. Two weeks after Waymouth and his men sailed for England, another famous voyager, Samuel



THE CASTLE AT THE WEST CORNER OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY—MAINE'S MOST HISTORIC SPOT

de Champlain, a Frenchman, rounded Pemaquid Point.

To know the history of Pemaquid is to know the history of English exploration on the coast of New England. In 1606 a joint stock company was formed in England for the purpose of planting two colonies in America. The London Company, with headquarters in London, planned a settlement in southern Virginia, and the Plymouth Company, with which this article is concerned, was interested in the coast of New England.

In 1607 the Plymouth Company equipped an expedition in charge of George Popham, nephew of Chief Justice Popham, and Raleigh Gilbert, son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. They sailed in the *Mary and John* and *The Gift of God*, 120 planters in all.

It was on Sunday, August 8, 1607, on Monhegan, known then as St. Georges Island, that these voyagers held the first religious services ever conducted by Englishmen in New England. *This service antedated by thirteen years, the first religious service of the Plymouth Pilgrims.*

The grant of Pemaquid was the eighth and last grant of the Plymouth Council. It was for 12,000 acres of land, "to be laid out near the river called Pemaquid." The patent was signed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and the Earl of Warwick. This Popham Colony did not last long. "The winter was very cold and there was much sickness and death." The settlers built a pinnacle, the *Virginia*, the first ship built in New England; in the spring they returned to England in the *Mary and John* and the *Virginia*. This was the end of the Popham Colony in New England. The *Angel Gabriel*, in which part of the planters came, was wrecked in a great gale of 1635, at anchor in Pemaquid harbor.

At first England had wars of her own to settle and paid little attention to her New England possessions; but when she heard that Massachusetts Bay Colony was annexing every section of land obtainable she then sent commissioners to investigate conditions.

These commissioners were received coldly in Massachusetts, so kept on to the Province of Maine, where they found warm wel-

come. They opened court at Sagadahoc, at "John Mason's house." Thomas Gardiner, of Pemaquid, was appointed one of the justices and was placed in charge of military affairs at this settlement. Pemaquid was coveted on account of its agricultural wealth, its fine fishing and good timber. Orders came from the French court to hold Pemaquid, and from the English to fortify and keep Pemaquid.

Pemaquid's storm centered around her four forts. In 1630 the Pemaquid proprietors erected a fort to guard their possessions and serve as a storehouse for supplies. This was just a blockhouse called Fort Pemaquid. It was pillaged by Dixie Bull, first pirate on the New England coast, in 1632. Then Fort Charles was erected in 1677, by Sir Edmund Andros, to replace the early blockhouse destroyed by the Indians. This had a stockade but was captured and destroyed by Penobscot Indians in 1689.

Governor William Phips built the third fort in 1692 and named it Fort William Henry. This was built of stone and was destroyed by the French in 1696. Governor Dunbar built a new fort at Pemaquid in 1729, under Royal Commission. He named it Fort Frederick in honor of the Prince of Wales. At the beginning of the Revolution, this fort was destroyed by the settlers to prevent its occupancy by the British.

The foundations of Fort William Henry and Fort Frederick, built of solid masonry and covering half an acre of ground, are well preserved.

The castle at the west corner of Fort William Henry was originally built around the great Fort Rock. It is of stone and marks the site of the four forts. It was reconstructed by the State of Maine, 1907 to 1908 as a memorial. On the great rock is the date 1607 to commemorate the first landing of the Popham Colony at the mouth of Pemaquid River. For over a century and a half the forts served to hold New England against the powerful forces that constantly struggled to possess the young country. The three flags—the French, British and American—represent the nations that at different times have controlled Pemaquid.

The Benedict Arnold Desk

AMELIA CAMPBELL PARKER

Chairman

ABOUT two years ago Major General William R. Smith, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, expressed the desire of obtaining for the Museum there the Benedict Arnold Desk owned by Mrs. Helen H. Denton, of Peekskill, and suggested that the Daughters of the American Revolution might like to purchase and present it.

Mrs. Charles White Nash, President of the New York State Officers Club, brought the subject before our Board and I was appointed to negotiate with Mrs. Denton for the purchase of the desk. The latter named her price for the desk, and after deciding that it would be detrimental to take this ancient piece of furniture to New York City, she agreed that it might be removed to West Point until such time as the Officers' Club could act. General Smith sent for the desk the next morning, and has had it repaired and safely cared for ever since. At our annual meeting in October, 1929, it was unanimously voted to purchase and present the desk as a token of our appreciation of the courtesy and assistance given by three successive superintendents of the Academy and their designated officers at the time of the reinterment by New York State Daughters of the American Revolution of Margaret Corbin in the West Point Military Cemetery with the full military honors justly due her as a heroine of the Revolution, and it was decided that the presentation should take place on the day in 1930 when we annually decorate her grave, May 28, and under the presidency of Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.

The history of this famous desk dates back to the Revolution, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity. Constitution Island, early known as Marterlears Rock, or Martyrs Reache, was owned before the Revolution by Captain Ogilvie of the British Army; later by Frederick Philipse, then by Samuel Gouverneur who married Frederick Philipse's daughter, and from him it was bought by Mr. Henry W. Warner in 1836, according to the statement left by his daughter, Miss Anna B. Warner. On the island was a small Revolutionary building, one room of which was used by Arnold for his office, and the rest of the house as barracks for his officers and men.

Arnold used the desk in this private room for all his correspondence, and here made the plans and wrote the letters to André betraying West Point. Mr. Warner's records told of six letters written at this desk (which were found upon Major André when captured), as follows:

1. Gave position of each corps. 2. The force of the garrison. 3. The number of men needed to man the garrison. 4. The return of ordinance at different points of the post. 5. A description of strength and weakness. 6. An account of a council of war recently held discussing the present and later campaigns. (This had recently been sent by Arnold to Washington.)

From Mr. Warner the desk passed to his two daughters, Miss Susan Warner, who wrote that incomparable religious book of fiction, "The Wide Wide World," and Miss Anna B. Warner who survived Susan many years and continued to teach her Cadet Corps Bible class for sixty-five years. It is not surprising that the place in their home occupied by the desk was not one of honor, for these intensely patriotic and religious women would not sit at it as it was *the desk of a traitor*. However, Miss Anna B. Warner willed the desk to a friend and neighbor, Mr. Edward S. Denton, with the expressed wish that if it ever had to be sold by him or his wife that it should be first offered to West Point. So now the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Denton and of General Smith has been granted in the placing of this desk in the United States Military Museum, where it will ever be an object of *inspiration* and of *warning*, for in scorning Benedict Arnold as a traitor to his country, we must not forget nor overlook the fact that he was one of the great generals of the Revolution.

A tablet will be attached to the Benedict Arnold Desk bearing this inscription:

THIS HISTORIC RELIC
WAS PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MUSEUM,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK
BY NEW YORK STATE OFFICERS' CLUB,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MAY 28, 1930

THIS DESK IS NOTABLE AS BEING USED AT CONSTITUTION ISLAND BY COMMANDING OFFICERS OF WEST POINT DURING THE REVOLUTION. AMONG THESE WERE GREENE, WAYNE AND ST. CLAIR. DOUBTLESS GENERAL WASHINGTON USED IT WHEN VISITING THE POST. BENEDICT ARNOLD USED THIS DESK ON CONSTITUTION ISLAND FOR HIS TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE WITH ANDRÉ

An Address of the President General

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART

Published by Request

AROUND firesides, in public halls, on the streets and abroad throughout our Nation, an invigorating conversation is going on to the end that measures of protection may be speedily promoted. Could we do better than to consider in this meeting the care of youth and protection of our American institutions?

Life offers vast opportunities. Living simmers down to practice and practical deeds. A great many people are anxious to present theories, theories, theories. It seems easier sometimes to preach than to practice. There are many theories broadcast from forum and soap box which we trust will never avail. These are put forth with the zeal and fervor of enthusiasts and crusaders. What could not patriotic forces accomplish if their constituencies were equally alert and eager in presenting the foremost points of their cause!

The climax of thinking, theorizing and practical effort of many centuries can be summarized in the question, "Does humanity desire permanent peace?" For four decades our Society has proven that it wishes to perpetuate our Country's constitutional form of government. Ever since its inception it has left no one in doubt as to its firm stand for patriotism, love of Country, reverence for the Flag and endorsement of the principle of protection for American institutions as enunciated and acted upon by the men and women whom we claim as forebears.

What has our Society done to create a better understanding among people? That is a definite question and requires a soul-searching answer. All too much time is wasted in the world because we simply talk and do not act.

Have the hearts of the young been stirred by any deeds accomplished by the D. A. R.? Has youth been helped over rugged places to easier educational attainment?

Has the childhood which enjoys fewer advantages been inspired to join heartily in learning about the opportunities for good citizenship in this Country? Have the faces of young people turned toward light and contentment through helpfulness secured in educational institutions fostered by our membership? In this period of the appeal to the dramatic has the beauty of pageantry, historic lore, spirited tableaux, marker or monument gripped the unfolding mind of adolescence to impress it with the marvels of the past?

Linking former days with yesterday and today, have the lives of real Daughters been brightened through the administration of courtesy and kindness? Do travelers see about them the evidences of heroic lives strongly lived when they journey from coast to coast?

There was an old saying "See Mecca and die." Do not a host of citizens of this country and from abroad make their way to the shrines of patriotism, Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall, and live more radiantly thereafter? Is the Flag of the Nation displayed more regularly and in finer adaptation to surroundings because the D. A. R. sanctions the correct use of our Flag? Is a work-worn world cheered and revitalized at the sight of forests we have planted, birds we have shielded, flowers we have protected, parks and playgrounds we have saved? Has cultural delight and spiritual invigoration resulted from the reading of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE? Do strangers coming to our shores covet immediate citizenship in this great land of ours because their entrance was made a little more friendly through our work at the ports of entry? Will not future research be made more interesting on account of the family records we have redeemed from oblivion and the genealogical files arranged in appropriate shelter?

Will the homes of the future resound with glad voices in response to the great impetus received through the Girl Home-Makers movement? When the archives of history are completed, will not the papers prepared on settlement colonization and the period of the American Revolution stand forth as a contribution toward right relationships one with another?

When the roll is called of heroes, heroines, founders, patriots, who can deny that our Society has been instrumental in promoting the celebration of anniversaries with dignified testimonial of their worth to the Nation?

When danger has threatened our institutions through adverse legislative proposals, has our Society failed to register its emphatic determination to preserve, protect and perpetuate that which was entrusted to its care?

Has the D. A. R. ever flinched at the mention of the phrase incorporated in the preamble of the Constitution and known to the world as "common defense?"

Has the National Society kept alert so that it can recognize the ground swell of the Nation and shape its program to the needs of the hour? Has it been quick to sense the remarkable chance for patriotic enlightenment in radio broadcasting?

Has hospitality been a characteristic of our Society in welcoming great organizations and coalition agencies to our three buildings, there to assemble in the name of our Country's progress?

Has the collection of a marvelous array of books and literature stimulated the study of government and the part our ancestors played in founding and saving again and again this mighty Nation?

What are we teaching today, if not patriotism? What are we promoting in this Nation, if not peace? Why are we Daughters of the American Revolution, if not to honor the past, glory in the present, and prepare for the future?

You are all familiar with the work of our Society because you have helped carry on these vast undertakings. We are eager for world understanding and we believe that keeping our own homes happy and conservative minded, our communities obe-

dient to law and order, our States examples of intelligent citizenry, our Country defended and at peace is one of the soundest methods of bringing about the advancement of world-wide civilization and universal amity and concord.

We are not provincial for we are studying the world outlook. We comprehend that new conditions have arisen. Never in all the annals of time has there been such a system prevalent as is witnessed today among those who are calling out for the abolition of countries and nationalities, of eternal truths, of all morality, of religion, of marriage, of family relations, of individuality and freedom, of private property, of inheritance, of patriotism.

Does any one question the existence of this attack on civilization? May I quote a fragment from the testimony of Dr. Walsh given before the Special Committee named by the House of Representatives to investigate Communist activities in the United States? Dr. Walsh bases his remarks upon personal visits to Soviet Russia and an intensive study of world affairs. In answer to a question, "How far do they (the Communists) go with respect to the destruction of the home and the marriage relation?" Dr. Walsh replied:

"The Soviet theory with regard to children is that the child belongs to the State; that the function of the parents is fulfilled when they have completed the biological process and the child is brought into existence. Theoretically then the child belongs to the State, and the only reason they have not actually taken all the children is because they have not homes and institutions big enough to house them. But they maintain the right—and I have the document with their statements—that the individual child belongs to the State; that we must break down the idea of the home and parental authority over it. The State merely tolerates the training of children and the staying in their families because of its inability to take over the vast numbers of millions of children.

"The result of that has been that they do take the child from three or four years up as soon as they can put him into kindergarten and then initiate a system of education which has done more, I am told by those who have suffered under it, to break down the idea of the family than an invasion would have done; because those children are sent home of an evening, or of an afternoon, to ridicule the parents because they belong to what they call the bourgeois mentality, and to refuse to do what the traditions of the family in-

dicade should be done, and in general to break down the power of the home. . . . The principle is this, marriage is conceived to be just an entente, an agreement between two persons. They go and register it, and receive a card upon which that is merely entered, and for which they pay a few rubles. If the next day either party to that contract decides to cancel it, he or she can go and do it without the other one's knowing anything about it. All that is required is the coming back again, this time to the divorce bureau, having another entry made on the card, paying the rubles, and it is all canceled.

"When I was there in 1923, they felt that they would have to put some limit on it, and they decided then, and it was published—and I have the decree—a project which was published by the Department of Justice—saying that they must try to put a stop some place; so they said that a man could not have more than thirty wives in ten years. . . . Not only that, but I found this situation, and I know that it has not been bettered since I observed it. When a woman is divorced under the Soviet laws, she still has a right to a lodging—a few square feet of air and a place to live in being very important in Moscow and other big cities. She has the right, however, to live in the room where her previous husband resided, let us say, for a space of ninety days or six months, or longer and he cannot put her out. He may bring in another companion, and still number one has the right to live in the same room; frequently it is only one room, in the crowded conditions that they have to live in. If he repeats the process, consort number two has the same right to lodging, and if consort number three comes in, that is only limited by the physical limitations of the space."

There is much more but it is too repugnant to relate.

If you have not already done so, consult the cartoons which have been published in the Soviet Union and distributed widely wherever Communism is at work. These cartoons portray the Sacrament, the Lord's Prayer, and many other religious elements which are sacred to us, in a hideous blasphemous fashion. Christmas, Easter, church chimes, even the Holy Spirit, are included in their campaign of blasphemy.

The public press announces from day to day items concerning "dumping" of certain products on world markets including the United States. As women in the household who deal with financial affairs of the family, we cannot ignore such facts for they have a direct bearing on the future economic welfare of our own families and of the national life.

Most recent reports from Soviet Russia relate that seventeen million men and

women are about to engage in active training in aviation, chemical warfare, transportation, communication and military affairs. Men who have traveled widely in Soviet Russia state that at least twelve million men and women have received substantial military training already.

One of the coming questions seems to be, "Will the United States recognize Soviet Russia?" Notwithstanding the existence of such conditions as have been referred to in the testimony before the United States House of Representatives Committee, propaganda is already afloat urging women to sanction recognition. A strange feature of this movement for recognition is that it is promoted by many men and women who do not favor military training or the building of cruisers for the general replacement of our national defense units. They ignore completely the fact that the Soviet Union is carrying on the program as outlined.

General Pershing is quoted as saying: "America already is disarmed. Good men and good women tell us that we should throw away our armaments. We have very little to throw away." Declaring no one hates war more than he does, he says: "I pray fervently that there will be no more war, with all my soul I hate it. I have seen it in all its horrors. The Great War was called a war to end war. Yet in these dozen years, think how many disastrous wars have been fought and how many others seem to be in the process of making. We know that we will not provoke war. But what is there in history which authorizes us to conclude that some one else will not provoke one some of these days? It is not a question of whether or not we believe in war. It is a question whether we shall defend this wonderful country of ours if some other nation which does believe in war should attack us." General Pershing was the man to whom our Nation entrusted its youth. He was closest to the dangers our families were called to face. This gives his word authority and weight.

Our system of military training was arranged through the counsel of civilians, military specialists and highest govern-

mental officials. The women of this Division are acquainted with the campaigns, typical crusades, which have been launched against military training in schools and colleges. Literally millions of pieces of literature enter American homes calling upon the American people in effect to oppose the carrying out of the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920 and to delay or transpose the Navy building program.

The Army and the Navy have qualified as peace institutions. They have fulfilled a program which would do credit to civilians in addition to protecting our Country when all adjuncts for keeping us out of conflict had failed. The peace-time activities of our defense forces are many and varied. Roughly they can be classified under the heads of "pioneering, construction, administration, relief work, and research." To quote a recent release from authoritative sources:

"The Army's part in the opening of America to civilization is seldom realized. It was the Army that built our first roads and railroads. It was the Army that preceded the westward advance of the settlers, smoothing the way before them and bringing law and order into the savage regions that were their destination. Today, when the opportunities for physical pioneering are limited within our continental boundaries, we see the Army still engaged in its old rôle in Nicaragua, where it is conducting surveys for an inter-oceanic canal.

"Under the head of construction, the Army can point out among its achievements such diversified accomplishments as the Panama Canal, the Seattle-Alaska cable, the enormous amount of work already done and in process of completion in connection with river and harbor improvement and in flood control. Its constructive work is exemplified in such edifices as the Washington Monument, the wings of the Capitol, and the Library of Congress in Washington. In matters of administration, we find the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone governed through War Department agencies. Other major administrative undertakings are the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Alaska communication system. The Army was intimately connected with the development of the governmental weather bureau and the lighthouse service.

"The country at large is accustomed to depend on the Army for timely aid in times of disaster. The establishment of orderly, healthful living conditions where natural calamities have swept away the superstructure of civilization, is a task to which the Army, with its experience in field service, is peculiarly adapted. Opportunities

of this nature may be expected practically every year. They are not limited to America, where the Mississippi floods and the Florida hurricanes are still recent memories, they have been originated in far-off lands such as Japan, Venezuela and Martinique. They are met by the army from its personnel, supplies and funds without reimbursement, usually with scant realization on the part of the ordinary citizen that they are a by-product of national defense.

"Finally, the Army is by its very nature a vast research organization, and the benefits of its discoveries and processes contribute extensively to technical process. There is scarcely a branch of science or industry that the Army does not employ and in turn it reacts for the benefit of each category.

"Space permits of only casual mention of the Army's share in such achievements as the conquest of yellow fever and of typhoid, the pioneering of aeronautical engineering, the development of the principle of interchangeable parts in industry, the advancement of the science of metallurgy, the progress of radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony.

"In these and in numerous other fields, science and the Country are indebted to the Army for important advances in knowledge and technique.

There must be considered among the dividends obtained from national defense the contributions to the Country's economic welfare that are made in the form of stimuli to patriotism, to civic duty and to national solidarity. The existence of the armed forces with their exacting standards of honor, duty and patriotism form a permanent example and inspiration to the Country at large.

"It is not uncommon to encounter statements which imply that a preponderant proportion of our governmental revenues is spent on 'past and future wars.' The proportions quoted vary from 72 to 86 per cent, depending on the manner in which the figures are compiled."

One might answer while the expenses of national defense and of wars are handled almost entirely by the Federal Government, other great items defrayed by revenue—for example, education, sanitation, local governmental problems—are charges upon the several States and communities concerned. The budget of New York City alone is 564 million dollars—one and two-thirds times the cost of our military establishment. Even if we admit the justice of lumping all expenditures connected with war under one head, that sum should be compared with the total governmental costs of the entire Nation rather than with those which pertain exclusively to Federal administration. Thus in 1928 total taxation is estimated at \$9,280,000,000, of which

total defense expenditure amounted to 633 million dollars or less than 7 per cent. To do otherwise than to take account of total taxation implies an economic interpretation which flatters neither the individual who issues such misleading statements nor the persons who are impressed by them.

We have reviewed several of the activities of the Army during their peace-time service. It would not be fair to consider the cost of defense without realizing that there is mistakenly counted against the Army the large sums appropriated for civil activities administered by the Secretary of War in the interests of efficiency and economy. These include the Panama Canal, the inland waterways, rivers and harbors, flood control, the insular possessions, the Alaska cable and telegraph, the National Parks and Cemeteries, and numerous other public services that have no military character. These amount to more than 122 million dollars for this year.

It might be borne in mind also that war is an act of the people and of the Government and not of the Army. It wins back peace by victory in battle when peace has been lost. It is a part of the machinery of government and as such is entitled to recognition and support by the people for its service.

Navy Day has occurred so recently that you have been scanning how and why a Navy is needed. The Navy is broadly representative of the American people. It has always proved its loyalty to the American people. It is the keystone to world stability. To speak of the part the Navy has taken in defense tells only a little bit of the truth about all that the Navy does for this Country. The skill, knowledge and judgment of the personnel is well known in all its undertakings.

Much has been written about the power of the United States fleet. In thinking about the size of the Navy, we must bear in mind that the external trade of the United States is as extensive as that of any other single country on the globe and that our exports are greater than those of any one nation. Our total sea-borne traffic approximated 14 billion dollars in 1929.

During the period when our ancestors took their part in the American Revolution it was realized that America's opportunity was bound up with the sea. In 1798, again in the Barbary pirate episode, in 1812 and in 1917 our rights on the seas have had to be protected. President Roosevelt mentioned the American fleet in the Venezuela incident. It worked, for the Kaiser relented. We are flanked by two oceans. We depend upon the Panama Canal for the rapid shifting of the fleet from one coast to the other. We have few naval bases and an abridged merchant marine.

It is an acknowledged fact that a battleship or a long-range cruiser can go farther without refueling than any other type of naval vessel. If we had as many naval bases all over the world as Great Britain has, small cruisers would avail. Our trade goes everywhere. For that reason the United States ought to have ships which can go everywhere. Before the Washington Treaty the United States built cruisers of about 14,000 tons. The limit for cruisers was set at 10,000 tons during the Washington Conference. Many authorities are frank to state that in their opinion further reduction from 10,000 tons would result to our disadvantage, particularly on account of our few naval bases and the wide circumference of our commerce. The Research Division of the United States Shipping Board has published some important figures on ocean-going merchant tonnage. In 1830, 89 per cent of our foreign trade was carried in American ships. This fell to 8.7 per cent in 1910, and stood in 1928 at 33.3 per cent. Our total number of merchant ships as of January 1, 1930, was 1,695, as compared with 3,034 British ships. A great deal is said about the cost of the Navy. Where the general cost of government has gone up 184 per cent, that of our national defense has increased 59 per cent. Surely those who speak of the crushing burden of armament cannot be implying the United States.

Our naval armaments cost less than 3 per cent of our non-military governmental expenditures.

If an analysis is made of Constitutional provisions, we find that of the six reasons

given by the framers of the Constitution for the undertaking of their great task, the third "to insure domestic tranquility;" the fourth "to provide for the common defense," the sixth "to secure (make secure) the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," pertain specifically to national defense. The first reason enumerated "to form a more perfect union," is the foundation upon which the remaining five provisions rest.

National defense was uppermost in their minds. The intention of our forefathers is clearly set forth. If this be true, why should anyone feel reluctant to continue the policies they so ably inaugurated for the good of the Country. Eighteen powers were granted to Congress, and of these nine deal directly with national defense. The deliberate intention is obvious and the authority granted specific.

Sometimes we lose sight of the fact that the first duty assigned the President of the United States is that of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He is required to keep the Congress informed as to the state of the Union, and his last duty is to commission all officers of the United States.

James Monroe in a special message to Congress, January 30, 1824, expressed this opinion:

"No government will be disposed to violate our rights if it knows that we have the means and are prepared to defend them."

Many argue that our needs are different now. This is the answer ex-President Coolidge made to such an argument! "Armies and navies are necessary for security, as police and criminal courts, and bolts and bars are necessary. They are adjuncts of peace. . . . Mankind has not yet, cannot yet, discard the use of these forces."—Red Cross speech at Washington, D. C., September 24, 1923.

So many of our committees coordinate in their concern for the upbuilding of homes in this Nation. Harvey S. Firestone furnishes statistics as follows about the American home to show that we have an outlook for further production. He states:

"Four million city families have no bathtubs; 3 million families have unplumbed homes; 4

million rural families are doing without electricity; 5 million families lack adequate clothing, food and shelter; 13 million rural families have no telephone; 7 million families have no automobile; 20 million families have not a good radio set."

The Girl Home-Makers movement, the immigrant activity, the patriotic educational features and numberless other ramifications of our work stimulate greater and greater interest in home development. We are also moved to help the children of this Nation. It is encouraging to learn of certain gains we have made which are Country-wide. We are assured by health authorities that there are fewer orphans at present, due to safety measures which have been introduced to prevent accidents and health precautions which have been installed to overcome disease.

Correspondingly, the American birth rate for 1929 was announced by the Census Bureau as 18.9 per thousand population, the lowest for any year since 1915, when such statistics were first compiled on a national scale. It is reported that the infant mortality rate has also dropped to the lowest point recorded—68 deaths of infants under one year of age for each thousand born. This compared with a high infant mortality rate of 101 per thousand births recorded in 1916 and 1918. All we can do to shield the American home is praiseworthy. It should not be overlooked that strange theories are often presented which have their reaction directly or indirectly upon the welfare of our American families. If you doubt such a statement, take the pains to confer with medical authorities, social workers, parents and guardians of the young. Contrast the surroundings which give the element of speed to all our modern-day life with the long ago. Is there time for the sufficient contact with the youth in our average home? We all recall how precious the relationships were when there was the grouping around the fireside or the family discussion at the dining table.

Family devotions had their place in many homes. In instances at present, even husbands and wives do not dine together but each seeks his or her favorite eating place distant from their residence and thus

obliterate the old-time schedule of meeting with the best stories, the sharpest wit and the brightest manner at meals in the family dining room.

What does the family read? 1,949 daily newspapers enter the homes of the nation through their 40 million circulation. It is estimated that 27 million families are reading these papers. In addition there are 12 thousand weekly and semi-weekly publications. There are 32 foreign-language publications in New York City alone, and a similar number in many other of our great industrial centers. Do you make it a practice to commend the editors of such publications when they publish some fine articles or editorials on patriotic conditions? If not, why not? The press is a marvelous friend in bringing up-to-date items into our households. They should receive our utmost gratitude at all times when they display interest and cooperation for the betterment of the Nation.

Many local broadcasting stations have placed their equipment at the disposal of our organization. These advantages should be welcomed and more widely used. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have rendered us fitting service by offering us the courtesies of Nation-wide hookups on several occasions.

How many patriotic meetings are you planning in your vicinity this season? There is urgent need of men and women coming together in the name of patriotism to keep community interest alert and the public mind informed upon patriotic issues. Boasts have been made that the men of the American Legion, the Kiwanis, the Rotary, the Lions Club and of other conservative groups will be drawn into participation in round tables, mass meetings, luncheons,

dinners, lectures for the purpose of urging them to join in disarmament campaigns. There is a challenge "Quit ye like men! Be strong!" The big issue before us is to hold our lines and remain steadfast in the principles of government which we have had entrusted to us for safe-keeping.

We are at close grips with those who are bent on destroying our system of government and of putting in its place the system which wipes out individual initiative, disintegrates American institutions, wrecks all the plans the founders had in mind for the normal development and future growth of our Nation, substitutes the mass man for the individual liberty and security and abolishes belief in God.

Vergil lived in rural surroundings and wrote as his heart dictated. He was so conscientious in his work that he asked his friends to destroy his poetical works at his death. Needless to say his poetry was not burned but on the other hand, after twenty centuries, looms as one of the most educative symbols of all the works of all the people who have ever lived. The world is akin to beauty, harmony, lofty aspirations and spiritual longing. Lowell exclaims: "The things we long for that we are, for one transcendent moment. . . ." If we have an intensive desire to promote our Country's peaceful future, we can dedicate ourselves anew at this Conference to the fulfillment of that for which we came into being. The founders of our Society followed closely in the footsteps of the patriots who established this Nation. If you observe we are in line of direct descent through their foresight as well as by birth. We go forward toward consistent American achievement. America depends upon you to do your share!



STATE CONFERENCES

INDIANA

The Thirtieth Annual Conference, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Richmond, by invitation of the Richmond Chapter, October 7, 8, 9, 1930. All sessions, except one, were held in the ballroom of the Richmond-Leland Hotel. On Monday evening the State Officer's Club held its regular banquet, with Miss Mary Alice Warren, retiring President, presiding. New officers elected were: *President*, Mrs. Edgar M. Mendenhall; *First Vice-President*, Miss Stella Walker; *Second Vice-President*, Miss Louise Kleiser; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Leroy Bradley; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. W. H. Schlosser; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter.

The Conference was formally opened at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, State Regent. The assembly call was given by Robert Fitzpatrick, who acted as official bugler during the Conference. The pages escorted the National and State officers to the stage. A short program was given, followed by the reports of the State officers. At 4.30 o'clock a program was given at the "Madonna of the Trail," which consisted of a flag-raising by the C. A. R. and a talk by Mrs. James F. Hornaday. At 5 o'clock the delegates and visitors were entertained at the Wayne County Historical Museum. Tuesday evening's session was held at the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock. Rev. D. L. Ferguson, pastor of the church, gave the invocation and the benediction. The music was furnished by the Richmond branch of the Westminster Choir. The welcome was given by Mrs. Clarence M. Brown, Regent of the Richmond Chapter, with response by Mrs. James M. Waugh, State Vice-Regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. James L. Gavin, Vice-President General; Mrs. Truman G. Yuncker, Central Director; Mr. Windsor B. Harris, mayor of Richmond;

and by Major Paul Comstock, President of the Sons of the American Revolution. An address on "Principles of Americanism," by Mr. John B. Maling of Hammond, closed the evening's program. Preceding the regular program a half-hour of music was given by Mary Carman Slade, organist, and Miss Ruth Scott, violinist.

Wednesday morning's session was opened with prayer by Mrs. David Worth Dennis, Chaplain of Richmond Chapter. After the Salute to the Flag, singing of "America" and the roll call, the entire day was given over to the reports of State chairmen of committees. Mrs. A. P. Poorman, State Director of the C. A. R., gave a fine report of the children's organization and Mrs. Thomas Coulter gave a most impassioned plea for financial help for the William Henry Harrison Mansion at Vincennes, the "White House of the West." Major W. O. Wood, Treasurer of the United States, who spoke that day to the Lions Club of Richmond, paid us an informal visit at the afternoon session and made a short talk. This was followed by nominations for National and State officers. At 4.30 o'clock the Richmond Chapter entertained with a tea at the Forest Hill Country Club.

Wednesday evening the annual banquet was given in the ballroom of the Richmond-Leland Hotel.

Thursday morning Mrs. Charles H. Howell, Chaplain of Timothy Ball Chapter, gave the invocation. Miss Laura Gaston talked on the music given during the Conference. Short talks were made by Mrs. Frank V. Felter and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Honorary State Regents. These were followed by Committee Reports. The report of Mrs. Horace G. Murphy, State Chairman of National Defense, was an arrangement of those who would undermine our sacred institutions. At 11.30 o'clock memorial service was led by Mrs. M. A. Doran, State Chaplain. Mrs. F. W. Krueger sang "There Is No Death." During the past year 67 Daughters have died.

At 1:30 o'clock the final reports of State committees were given. The Conference went on record as supporting whole-heartedly the Constitution of the United States of America; favored restricted immigration; opposed the recognition of the Government of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States of America; expressed their determination to oppose and expose all activities of Socialists and Communists in our schools and colleges; opposed the commitment of our Country to entangling alliances; to urge the Congress of the United States to make proper legislative and financial provision for the maintainance of a competent National Defense in all its branches.

The State Board and the State Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Harry Walters, offered two prizes—one of \$10 and one of \$5—for best published accounts of chapter meetings. First prize was awarded to Lafayette Spring Chapter, of Cannelton and Tell City. The second prize went to Obadiah Taylor Chapter, of Lowell. Honorable mention was made of the following chapters: John Connor, of Connersville; General John Gibson, of Princeton; Alexander Hamilton, of Franklin; Nathan Hinkle, of Sullivan; John Paul, of Madison, and Francis Wigo, of Vincennes.

After the report of the election and the singing of the Indiana "Song of Service" the Conference was declared adjourned.

The following State officers were elected: *Regent*, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, of Brookville; *Vice-Regent*, Mrs. John McFadden, of Gary; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, of Franklin; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. G. Edwin Johnston, of Rushville; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Truman G. Yunker, of Greencastle; *Registrar*, Mrs. James R. Riggs, of Sullivan; *Historian*, Mrs. Roy A. Mayse, of Kokomo; *Chaplain*, Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, of South Bend; *Auditor*, Mrs. Thomas J. Brooks, of Bedford; *Director of Northern District*, Mrs. Guy Alspach, of Rochester; *Director of Central District*, Miss Bonnie Farwell, of Terre Haute; *Director of Southern District*, Mrs. W. R. Ridgeway, of Evansville.

Guests at the Conference were: Mrs. Thomas Kite, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Walter Tobey, State Regent

of Ohio, and Mrs. John Trigg Moss, former Vice-President General and National Chairman, Old Trails Committee.

LAURA D. HENDERSON,
State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Our 29th annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Nashua on October 8 and 9, 1930, as guests of Matthew Thornton Chapter. All State officers and over 200 delegates and members were present. The meetings were in the Universalist Church.

After the processional of the flags, the Conference was opened by Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, State Regent. Following the invocation by Rev. Earl F. Nauss, and the welcome to the city given by Mayor William F. Sullivan, who made one of the most patriotic addresses ever given at a D. A. R. Conference, Mrs. W. R. Peterson extended greetings and a cordial welcome in the name of her chapter.

Honor guests were: Miss Isabel Gordon, past Vice-President General of Massachusetts; Mrs. Katherine White Kittredge, Vice-President General of Vermont; Mrs. Arthur Norton, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. Archibald Jordon of Massachusetts, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, each of whom brought friendly greetings and encouraged D. A. R. work by their enthusiastic remarks.

Mrs. Flather, in her address, emphasized the objects she hopes to see accomplished during the coming year: A large increase in subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine; cancelling of the debt due on the New Hampshire Room in Memorial Continental Hall; raising money for special library indexing for the D. A. R. Library in Constitution Hall, and the financing of the "State D. A. R. History" through sales of the book.

State officers and State chairmen of committees all reported work accomplished along the various lines laid out by the National Society. The graves of 195 Revolutionary soldiers had been located; 152 marked, and 7 Government headstones placed since October, 1929. Several graves of Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers had been located, and data compiled. Over

2,000 gravestone inscriptions had been copied and arranged for reference. Six historic spots have been marked.

The "State D. A. R. History" was on sale, and chapters present pledged to purchase 250 copies. Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, Vice-President General from New Hampshire, is chairman for financing the history.

It was suggested by the historian that every chapter whose organizing regent had passed away, should place a Founder Regent marker upon the grave. This had been done in a few cases.

Miss Annie Wallace, past Vice-President General of New Hampshire, in a memorial service, paid tribute to each of the forty members who died during the year and placed a spray of white carnations upon the altar in their memory. Miss Marion Washburn assisted with solos—"The Homeland" and "Passing Out of the Shadow."

Throughout the Conference the music furnished by the two organists, Mrs. James H. Tolles and Mrs. Richard Ingham, members of the hostess chapter, added much to the pleasure of the delegates.

Following the business session, Mrs. Charles T. Patten, of Nashua, gave a dramatic interpretation of the Passion Play which she had seen in the summer. At 4 o'clock all members of the Conference went to the home of Mrs. George E. Balcom where a delightful reception was enjoyed, with the Matthew Thornton Chapter acting as hostess. At 7 o'clock about 200 motored to the Nashua Country Club where an elaborate banquet was served, followed by a delightful entertainment, which latter was the contribution to the pleasure of the gathering by Mrs. Ira F. Harris, State Treasurer.

Two of the schools endorsed by the Society for support by individual chapters were represented in reports from Mrs. George W. Hunt, of Antrim, for Hillside School for Boys in Massachusetts; and by Dr. Mary H. Sloop, for Crossnore School of North Carolina.

Mrs. Leslie P. Snow reported for the committee on the New Hampshire Room in Memorial Continental Hall, giving a list of the articles donated and those desired.

Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman, State Vice-

Regent, gave an inspiring talk upon "Patriotic Education," of which committee she is chairman.

The State officers are: *Regent*, Mrs. Herbert L. Flather; *Vice-Regent*, Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman; *Secretary*, Mrs. Charles H. Haines; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Ira F. Harris; *Historian*, Mrs. Wendall B. Folsom; *Registrar*, Miss Mary A. Rand; *Librarian*, Miss Elizabeth A. Brewster.

MRS. WENDELL BURT FOLSOM,
State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The annual fall meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Owl Inn, North Scituate, on Thursday, October 23, 1930, with Moswansicut Chapter as hostess. More than 200 representatives were present from the 17 chapters in the State.

The meeting was called to order at 9.45 by the State Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton. The devotional exercises, consisting of Scripture reading and prayer, were conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Samuel P. Tabor, and were followed by the recitation of "The American's Creed" by the assemblage.

The Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Mary E. C. Latham, extended a cordial welcome and alluded to the historic significance of the day's meeting place—Owl Inn being located on what was originally a farm owned by Brigadier General William West, where he lived, died and is buried. During the Revolution Brigadier General West was in charge of the reserves in the Battle of Rhode Island and was one of the highest ranking and most notable Rhode Island men in that battle. Here also Stephen Hopkins—a Signer of the Declaration of Independence—and his brother, Esek Hopkins—first Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy—spent their boyhood days.

The State Regent responded to the address of welcome and read greetings from the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart. Greetings were also extended by Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, Vice-President General from Rhode Island.

Reports were given by the State officers followed by five-minute talks by State

chairmen relative to work accomplished and planned by their respective committees.

The State Regent introduced the speaker of the morning, Col. Willis C. Metcalf, who gave a very interesting talk on his work of grave registration and marking. In two years Colonel Metcalf located 800 unmarked soldiers' graves and he urged the cooperation of the chapters in searching for graves, especially in old family burying grounds on farms, and that they make appeals to town authorities for money to clear up old burying grounds so frequently found neglected. It is the desire of Colonel Metcalf to mark the graves in this State of all soldiers of all wars.

Mrs. William L. Manchester, Chairman, Rhode Island Room, Memorial Continental Hall, made a plea for money and for old musical instruments for our room, which is known as the Music Room of the household at National Headquarters. Mrs. Manchester started the donations by presenting a very old and valuable bass viol in memory of her husband; Miss Isabel Eddy, of Narragansett Chapter, pledged a rocking melodion, or lap-organ, in memory of her sister; Miss Claribel Crandall offered an old flutina that has been in her family for generations, in honor of Pawtucket Chapter, and Mrs. George L. Paine, Regent of Rhode Island Independence Chapter, donated a concertina at least 75 years old.

The State Chairman, Ways and Means, Mrs. Herbert B. Carlin, reported that the recent bridge and tea given by the State Society would net more than \$800.

During the recess before luncheon, a reception was held by the State officers and guests of honor. Music by Miss Hope A. Hammett, violinist, and Miss Dorothea E. Place, pianist, was enjoyed during luncheon.

The State Regent called the meeting to order and opened the afternoon session with the "Pledge to the Flag," led by the State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. George A. Sward, and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Among the guests of honor were State Senator and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf. In his remarks Senator Metcalf mentioned the value of such patriotic bodies in teaching loyalty

to laws and traditions. Mr. Frederick L. Aldred, another of the honor guests, brought greetings as the organizer of the Rhode Island Patriotic Council and told of its purpose. He made a plea for closer cooperation among patriotic societies.

Rev. Francis J. Cotter, Dean of St. Johns Cathedral, Providence, was the principal speaker of the day, his subject being "Communism." Having spent several years as a missionary in China, the Dean told some startling facts concerning conditions there and the spread of Communism.

Mrs. Frank M. Adams, Chairman of Committee Washington Bicentennial Celebration, told of its plans in this State and urged all the chapters to cooperate.

Mrs. George L. Paine, Chairman, Resolutions Committee, presented several resolutions, some of which were endorsements of resolutions adopted by the National Society at the 39th Continental Congress. The meeting closed with the singing of "America" and the retiring of the Colors.

MARY F. CASWELL,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The 31st annual Vermont State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Hedding Methodist Church, at Barre, September 29 and 30, 1930, the Rebecca Hastings Chapter acting as hostess.

At 2 p.m. the State Regent, National and State officers, escorted by pages carrying National and State flags, marched to their places. The State Regent, Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, called the assembly to order and declared the Conference in session. The State Chaplain, Mrs. J. H. Loveland, gave the invocation, after which followed the "Salute to the Flag." Mrs. Alice K. Chandler, Regent of Rebecca Hastings Chapter, welcomed the guests, and Mrs. J. L. Stockwell, State Auditor, responded.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Katherine White Kittredge, Vice-President General; by Mrs. F. K. Peters, the new President of the Children of the American Revolution; by Mrs. Guy B. Horton, Governor of the Vermont Society, Descendants of the Mayflower; by Mrs. Horace M. Farnham,

Honorary State Regent and Past Librarian General, N. S., D. A. R.; by Mrs. J. G. Christopher, of Claremont, New Hampshire, National Society, Colonial Dames; by Mrs. C. H. Carroll, Vice-President General, and by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, of Connecticut, President, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. F. G. Austin, State Chairman of Ellis Island, spoke of the conditions there. Miss Alice A. Hinman, State Historian, urged interest in publishing the "State History." Mrs. Buel stressed the teaching of patriotism, especially in the schools. On request she also spoke on the "Manual for Immigrants" and gave an interesting résumé of the Manual which was issued nationally during the administration of Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

It was a great disappointment to learn it would be impossible for Mrs. Rigdon, our Treasurer General, to be present at the Conference.

On Monday evening a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Waldron Shield to all the honor guests, all Daughters, Colonial Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Daughters of 1812, Descendants of the Mayflower and Society of New England Women.

Tuesday morning, Mrs. Loveland, State Chaplain, led a memorial service for the forty Daughters who died during the year.

Reports of State officers were given during the forenoon. Mrs. Norton, State Regent, spoke of the loss by death of the State Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Prouty. Miss Grace Martin, of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Constitution Hall Finance Committee was reported by Mrs. John H. Stewart; and Constitution Hall Building Committee by Mrs. Horace M. Farnum. Three-minute reports of chapter Regents were given. Tuesday afternoon reports were given by Mrs. Kittredge, Vice-President General, and National Vice-Chairman Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee; Mrs. C. K. Johnson, National Vice-Chairman Conservation and Thrift; and by the State chairman.

Mrs. J. Findley Shepard, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Committee, gave an interesting talk on "The Drift of the

Day and a Plea for the Christian Faith."

A very interesting guest was Mrs. Elvira Parker, who will be 99 years of age in February, 1931, great-granddaughter of Seth Warner. She was escorted to the platform and said: "It gives me pleasure to meet so many of you ladies. Possibly I can be here next year, but I can't tell. I bid you all 'good-bye.'"

Mrs. C. H. Greer spoke about the D. A. R. Calendar to be published for 1931 and urged its purchase.

An invitation was given jointly by Seth Warner Chapter and Rhoda Farrand Chapter to hold the 1931 State Conference at Vergennes. Bennington Chapter also extended an invitation to hold the Conference at Bennington.

ALICE A. HINMAN,
State Historian.

WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia State Conference, D. A. R., celebrated its 25th anniversary on October 9, 10, 11, 1930, at Point Pleasant.

It was a very happy attainment that this notable silver anniversary should be held with the members of the second chapter organized in the State, and at the city situated at the site of the Battle of Point Pleasant. This year is also the 156th anniversary of that event. The other chapters of the State were glad to meet there on this occasion and rejoice with the hostess chapter, Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, on West Virginia's D. A. R. growth.

In accordance with the usual custom, the Conference opened with the Officers Club dinner on Thursday, at Christ Church Parish House. The officers attending, past and active, numbered sixteen, which is a very good percentage for our little State. Club officers elected for the ensuing year are: *President*, Mrs. George De Bolt; *Vice-President*, Mrs. George C. Baker; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. Paul O. Reymann; *Secretary*, Mrs. Augustine Todd.

The formal opening of the Conference occurred at 9.15 Friday morning in the Presbyterian Church. The State Regent, Mrs. William H. Vaught, declared Conference in session, and the program followed: Singing, "America." Devotions,

led by the Chaplain. "Salute to the Flag" and the "American's Creed," led by Mrs. Gory Hogg. Solo, "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mrs. Chester Roush. Welcome to the Conference, by Mrs. Ora P. Biddle. Response, Mrs. Paul O. Reymann. Introduction of honor guests, greetings from guests and absent friends.. Report of Credential Committee and roll call. Presentation of the beautiful Conference program.

Outstanding was the address given by the State Regent in which she reviewed the Daughters' accomplishments for the year. This was followed by the reports of all State officers.

The noon recess was occupied by a luncheon in the private dining room of the Presbyterian Church. Here, amid a flutter of excited women, our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, arrived and was greeted by the delegates.

On Friday afternoon the Conference program was closely followed, opening with a service of remembrance for our deceased Daughters. This service led by our State Chaplain, Mrs. D. E. French, was a very beautiful and impressive one.

Very interesting during the session were the reports of State committee chairmen, and a violin solo by Miss Christine Johnson.

The afternoon closed with a tea given in honor of the President General at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Shadle, a beautiful country place of vast acres, the house a replica of Mount Vernon, Va. The Kiwanis Club of Point Pleasant acted as hosts to the delegates, furnished automobiles, conveyed them across the beautiful Kanawha River by ferry, then the 8 miles to the home and back.

After again crossing the ferry they stopped at the Point Pleasant Monument and Mansion House which is just on the river bank and within the city limits. Here they were greeted by the Park Commission hosts and shown the relics in the Mansion House, collected by the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter. The monument was placed there by the U. S. Government and the State Legislature in memory of the soldiers who perished there. Each visitor was presented with a silver-paper-covered volume of the "History of the Battle of

Point Pleasant," written by Mrs. George Poffenbarger.

Saturday morning's session was filled with the usual opening exercises, minutes, et cetera. Then the reports of the chapter Regents telling of the amount and character of the work done by each chapter, the report of the tellers announcing the new State officers, the report of the Resolutions Committee and the adoption of those resolutions, unfinished business and new announcements, adjournment and luncheon.

There are 34 chapters in the State; a membership in the chapters of 2,258, and all were represented at the Conference except three chapters. On the afternoon of the first day there were 165 officers, delegates and visitors registered. Every State officer was present and many chapter Regents and State chairmen of committees, or their representatives.

The chapters, with the State Board, spend thousands of dollars each year for patriotic, educational and historic work. All reports showed unusual activity during the past year.

Distinguished guests honoring the Conference were the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; the Librarian General, Mrs. Wm. Russell Magna; Vice-President General from Maine, Mrs. William Smith Shaw; State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Stanley Foreman Reed; Past Historian General, Mrs. George De Bolt, West Virginia; Past Vice-President General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, West Virginia; and Past Vice-President General, Mrs. William Haines Smith, West Virginia.

Their addresses were interesting and educational, their precepts inspiring, and their fellowship delightful. We greatly regretted the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Waitman H. Conaway, our Vice-President General from West Virginia.

The subject of the new Library at Constitution Hall was presented to the Conference by Mrs. Magna, Librarian General. She stated that the funds necessary to complete the building were raised and only one sum of money borrowed. The work of the next two years will be the raising of the money to pay this indebtedness. Mrs. Magna explained her "Sunshine Fund" for this purpose. Under her magnetic en-

thusiasm, the members fairly rushed each other to secure "sunshine" and \$450 in \$25 blocks each were soon pledged. Following the suggestion of Mrs. Harry Byrer, of Martinsburg, two blocks, or \$50, were pledged in memory of Mrs. John McCulloch.

The anniversary banquet was held at Christ Church Parish House on Friday evening. At one end of the room on a raised platform, was a long table prepared for the National Officers and speakers. This table was centered by a birthday cake surrounded by 25 tiny blue candles.

Following this, Mrs. Vaught told us of the silver anniversary and introduced the toastmistress of the evening, Mrs. Robert J. Reed. The latter is a past master at this art and called on the National Officers, past and present, and the State officers, introducing each speaker with a humorous remark, an appropriate quotation or a subtle compliment.

The President General's address, the principal event of the evening, was a comprehensive talk explaining the aim, the principles and accomplishments of our Society.

As a charming surprise to the President General, at the close of her address, Mrs. Vaught, in behalf of the West Virginia Daughters, presented to her a beautiful silver mesh bag containing \$150—the bag a constant reminder of the silvery thoughts of the West Virginia Daughters for her, and the money to purchase some gift for the President General's Room in Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Hobart accepted this gift with gracious thanks.

Mrs. Vaught, our retiring State Regent, was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent. Officers elected for the years 1931-1932 follow: *Regent*, Mrs. Paul O. Revmann; *Vice-Regent*, Mrs. Gory Hogg; *Chaplain*, Mrs. D. E. French; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Chauncey Wright; *Treasurer*, Mrs. J. O. Phillips; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Andrew T. Sweeney; *Registrar*, Mrs. Monroe Rathbone; *Historian*, Mrs. M. A. Snodgrass; *Librarian*, Mrs. S. D. Brady.

The next Conference will meet at Martinsburg with the Shenandoah Valley Chapter and the William Henshaw Chapter as joint hostesses.

JULIETTE BOYER BAKER,
State Historian.



Famous Name Corrected

The name of the Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Ocean in 1805 should be spelled "Sacagawea," not "Sacajawea," the United States Geographic Board has ruled.

The board's decision, just received here, was based on the Indian pronunciation and the spelling appearing in the Lewis and Clark journal.

—Washington Evening Star.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, *Chairman*

Communist Conferences and Correspondence

THE Chicago hearings before a special committee to investigate communist activities reveal strong agitation among the children of the United States promoted by Communists. Certain exhibits presented before the Fish Committee portray increased efforts in conferences and in many other ways. Excerpts from such exhibits read:

"*The Party Convention*"—"The seventh national convention of the Communist Party of the United States opened in New York City on June 20 with a great mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. What does this convention of the Communist Party mean to the workers' and farmers' children? Why should the working-class children know about this convention?

"The Communist Party is the leader of the whole working class of the United States. It is the leader and organizer of the workers in the shops, factories, mines and fields. It has led big strikes in New Bedford, Passaic, the miners' strike, the textile workers' strike in Gastonia, the strikes of the clothing and food workers. It has led the masses of unemployed workers of this country in huge demonstrations for 'work or wages' on March 6. On May 1 hundreds of thousands of workers and their children answered the call of the Communist Party to demonstrate in the streets against unemployment, against bosses' wars, and for the defense of the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union.

"The Communist Party is the only party in this country that always fights for better conditions for the workers' children. The Communist Party fights against overcrowded schools, for free food and clothing for the children of the unemployed workers. Long live the Communist Party, the only party that fights for the workers and the workers' children. Three cheers for the seventh convention of the Communist Party.

"*Letters from Workers' Children*"—"DEAR COMRADES: While we were distributing the last issue of our school bulletin, *The Hamilton Spark*, everything went fine for a while. Then the vice-principal came out and started to take the bulletin away from the children and also tried to chase us away from the school. The vice-principal and the teachers chased us around the block, and stayed there until they knew that all the children had gone home.

"The vice-principal and the teachers acted this way because they don't want the workers' chil-

dren in our school, the Hamilton Junior High, to learn the truth about the rotten condition in our school.

"But *The Spark* will continue to come out; we have already given out the second number this month, in which we call all the children in our school to strike on May 1 for better conditions in our school. And we did get some children from our school to stay out, because they saw that we are fighting for their interests.

"PIONEER HAMILTON SCHOOL GROUP,
CALIFORNIA.

"DEAR COMRADES: One Wednesday in March, the day before March 6, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was expelled from school. I was telling the workers' children about the working-class conditions and told them about the March 6 demonstration. At 2 the big fat guys came and threw me out of school, and another guy says: 'You better get out, I've had enough red stuff from you.' Then he took me to the door, and threw me and my books out. Comrades, it is those guys that we workers' children should fight.

"The four comrades from the Rockford Council of Unemployment went to Lowes Park School and presented our demands for the children whose fathers were out of work—but without success.

"The principal got real scared and begged my father not to publish his name in the red paper. Then he said he would take me back, because he saw that all the workers and workers' children were on my side.

"ALFRED —, *Rockford, Ill.*

"*Twelve Years of the Red Army*" (by a Russian pioneer)—"It was long ago. I was very little. Passing along the street I heard shots. I could not see the enemy, I saw only the dark, wasted faces of our workers with rifles in hands. They did not know how to use them properly. Many died. Working women were bandaging them. This was the red guard, the forerunners of the red army, who were fighting the whites. With unskilled hands they were winning the fights of the October revolution. It was cold; the red guards were poorly clothed; sometimes, quite unclothed. It was also a hungry time; even the red guards got only one pound of bread. In the agony of cold, hunger, and war the red army was born, but the country knew how to value its services. Lenin said 'The country has ceased to fear the man with a gun.'

"The red army began to grow. It fought on all the fronts; also hungry; sometimes cold; put up a hot fight and gradually pushed back the trenches of the bourgeoisie who were straining every effort to crush the October revolution and destroy the first and only Soviet Republic in the world.

"Twelve years have passed in the life of the red army. In the second year of the 5-year plan it has had to guard the peaceful industry of our union even more vigilantly than ever. The Chinese imperialists have attacked the peaceful construction of our union. True to their peace policy, the Soviet Government attempted to settle the conflict, but the Chinese generals began warlike actions, and the young fighters of our red army, with mighty blows, had to compel the imperialists to take their hands off the borders of our union.

"*Russian Children Demand Release of Harry Eisman*"—"We have received many resolutions of protest demanding the release of our comrade, Harry Eisman. These resolutions come from all parts of the world—Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and from the workers' children in the Soviet Union. Below we are printing one of the

resolutions we received from the pioneers and workers' children in the city of Leningrad:

"*COMRADE PIONEERS OF AMERICA:* The pioneers and all the working-class children of Leningrad, on hearing of the arrest of Harry Eisman, are holding monster protest meetings, demanding from the bosses' government of America, the release of our militant comrade. Let us close our ranks and fight on under the leadership of the Young Communist League, under the banners of the Communist Party. Fight for the release of Harry Eisman. Long live the American pioneers."

"*Leaders of March 6 Demonstration Jailed Three Years*"—"Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter, and Raymond have been sentenced to three years in prison for leading the demonstration of the 100,000 jobless workers in New York on March 6. But the fight of the jobless will go on. The bosses think by jailing the leaders they will break the ranks of the workers! But we know it is not so. May 1st was the proof—hundreds of thousands of workers came out to carry on the fight.

"Workers' children, carry on the fight for the release of these comrades by joining the ranks of all fighting workers' children—the Young Pioneers of America."

D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

THE following pictures have been previewed through the courtesy of the Association of Motion Picture Producers by the D. A. R. Reviewing Committee in Hollywood, California. This Reviewing Committee does not see all the pictures made; but we write a review of every picture we see.

New Moon (I) M. G. M.—The beautiful voices of Laurence Tibbett and Grace Moore make this a picture of unusual merit. The story of the love of a Russian princess for a Russian officer is of secondary interest. Music such as this dignifies the talking picture. Do support good music. Family.

Morocco (II) Paramount-Publix.—Intriguing drama of sophisticated theme. Finished acting by Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and Adolphe Menjou; excellent direction and photography. Adults.

Min and Bill (II) M. G. M.—A drab story of the protecting, self-sacrificing love of Min, keeper of a sailors' hotel, for a young girl, which holds one's interest because of the fine characterization by Marie Dressler, Wallace Beery and Marjorie Rambeau. Adults.

Part-Time Wife (II) Fox.—Misleading title. Leila Hyams, Tommy Clifford and Edmund Lowe head a very good cast. Family.

The Right to Love (II) Paramount-Publix.—Susan Glaspell's story "Brook Evans," has been adapted by Zoe Akins for Ruth Chatterton. Adults.

Men on Call (II) Fox.—This is a story of the Coast Guard; exciting, William Harrigan, Edmund Lowe and Mae Clark have the leading roles. Family.

Charley's Aunt (III) Christie Films. Charles Ruggles, Flora Sheffield, June Collyer and a good cast bring the well-known play to the talking screen. Adults.

Free Love or Modern Wives (III) Universal.—Adapted from the play "Half Gods." Not handled convincingly. Adults.

Paid (IV) M. G. M.—Joan Crawford, Robert Armstrong and an exceptionally good cast bring a sordid, gripping underworld tragedy to the screen. Joan Crawford gives an excellent performance. This picture is not helpful in the building of fine, wholesome character. Not recommended.

Sin Takes a Holiday (IV) Pathe.—A divorce theme, with few elements of good entertainment, of a low standard. Not recommended.

Marriage Bonds of Cumberland County, Virginia

COPIED BY J. D. ECCLESTON

Continued from January, 1931, Magazine

Dau means daughter; *con* means consent; *gdn* means guardian; *adm* means administration, & is used where date on bond is not given; *sr* means the security on the bond; *mar.* means date of marriage given by the minister who performed the ceremony. If the date given by the minister is prior to the date of marriage bond, the latter should be taken as correct, as many of the ministers were careless, some waiting two or three years to report, and mixing the dates. Some never reported. If name of the security is not given, it means in most cases that the letter of consent to the marriage is extant, but the bond is lost. At the end of the list will be found a few defective bonds.

It seems probable that 60 per cent of the marriage bonds of Cumberland County are lost. And this disintegration is going on steadily.

Dowdy, John & Ann Johns; — Jan 1838; sr Albert Dowdy.
 Dowdy, Obediah & Mary Davenport; 7 Nov 1789; sr Henry Davenport.
 Dowdy, Poindexter & Martha Martin; 22 Oct 1832; sr Albert J Dowdy.
 Dowdy, Poindexter & Emily Dunnavant; 14 June 1836; sr Thos H Brackett.
 Dowdy, Richard S & Elizabeth Shelton, dau & con Rich'd Dowdy; 21 Dec 1830; sr Robert Hudgins.
 Dowdy, Thomas & Martha C Haskins; 4 May 1831; sr Thos H Brackett.
 Dowdy, Wm H & Ava Smith; 20 Dec 1831; sr Benj A England.
 Druen, William & Nancy Jenkins; 28 Feb 1831; sr Thos S Womack.
 Duffer, Isaac & Nancy Scott; 10 Nov 1790; sr Stephen Hughes.
 Duffield, John (of Philadelphia) & Amanda Ann Ross, con of David Ross of Richmond, Va; 29 May 1806; sr Charles W. Baird.
 Duncan, Matthias & Sally Dunkum, dau & con Phebe Robertson; 8 Nov 1830; Sr Chesley Anderson.
 Dunford, Philip & Anne England; 5 Dec 1816; sr Robert Caldwell.
 Dunford, William & Anne Barker; 21 Dec 1818; sr Robert Caldwell.
 Dunford, William & Polly Cheshire; adm Gov Henry Lee; sr Thos Hobson.
 Dungan, George & Rebecca Johnson; 22 Aug 1814; sr Thos Johnson.
 Dungey, George & Mary Anne Brown, dau & con Betsey Jenkins (wife of David Jenkins), formerly widow of John Brown; 15 Jan 1823; sr William Ransone.
 Dungs, Johnson M & Harriet E Allen, dau & con of John C A; 5 Sept 1834; sr Sam'l C Allen.
 Dunkum, John & Elizabeth Brown; 15 Dec 1806; sr Joseph Jenkins.
 Dunkum, John & Rachel Bradley; 27 Sept 1813; sr Miller Woodson.
 Dunkum, Jonas & Sabra Flippen; 20 July 1811; sr Thomas Flippen.
 Dunkum, William & Phebe Anderson; 16 Oct 1805; sr George Anderson.
 Dunkum, Wm S & Elizabeth S Bradley; 18 Nov 1833; sr Charles Brown.
 Dunlap, John & Hannah M Blain; 10 May 1836; sr William W. Blain.
 Dunnavant, William & Rebecca Johnson; 18 Sept 1820; sr Peter Johnson.
 Durham, Allen W & Lucinda Berry; 29 Jan 1831; sr Robert S. Jordan.
 Durham, Jacob & Patsy Brown, dau & con of Arch'bld B; 5 Feb 1810; sr Nicholas Durham.
 Durham, Jacob A & Elizabeth Allen, dau & con of Simeon Allen; 28 Sept 1829; sr James Blake.
 Durham, James & Patsy Anglea Sammons; 27 Dec 1792; sr ———.
 Durham, James & Betsy Corley, 1 Jan 1805 (Her con dated 1 Jan 1806); sr Clemons Dickerson; mar. 2 Jan.
 Durham (Dussum ?), Wm W C. & Jinetta R Brown, dau & con of Archer J B; 6 Feb 1837; sr John Baughan.
 Eans, James M & Sally Womack, dau & con of Chas W; 9 Aug 1833; sr Arch'd M Webster.
 Eaton, Minor & Elizabeth Wood; 9 Mch ———; sr John F Wood.
 Edmunds, Pizarro & Ann E Howard; 24 June 1833; sr Ro. A Walton.
 Edwards, Daniel Coleman & Elizabeth Eggleston; 17 Dec 1812; sr Wm Edwards.
 Edwards, George & Judith Edwards; adm Gov Tyler; sr Daniel C Edwards.
 Edwards, John & Sarah Shuffield; 5 Sept 1828; sr Collin Shuffield.
 Edwards, John E & ———; 14 Nov 1837; sr Joseph Childress.

- Edwards, William & Grisel Coleman, dau Burrel (Daniel ?) C; 27 Mch 1750; sr James Adams.
 Edwards, Wm W & Martha Ann Jane Taylor Chrisp; 9 Nov 1829; sr Sam'l C Chrisp.
 Eggleston, Edmund & Sarah H Corley; 20 Jan 1827; sr Rich'd B Eggleston.
 Elam, William & Frances Cox; 12 Dec 1758; sr John Cox.
 Ellington, Boswell F & Judith W Adams, dau & con of Judith F. A; 22 Apr 1833; sr William L McAshan.
 Ellington, Branch H & Mary S Walton, dau & con of Wm S W; 27 Jan 1823; sr Peter F Anderson.
 Ellington, Luke & Mary Robertson; married 14 Nov 1822, by Rev Abner Watkins.
 Ellington, Thos S H & Elvira Langhorne; 18 Dec 1833; sr William Powell.
 Ellington, William & Elizabeth Webber; admr of Gov Brooke; sr Rich'd Webber.
 Elliott, John & Mary Watson Allen, dau & con Chas A; 26 Oct 1807; sr John E Ritchie.
 Elliott, John R—see McElliott.
 Elliott, William & Sarah W Allen; ——— 1814; sr John E Ritchie.
 Ellis, Armistead E & Polly Y Pankey; 24 Apr 1815; sr Thomas Pankey.
 Elson, John & Lucy Wood; 3 May 1817; sr John P Palmore.
 England, Edmund & Rebecca J. Apperson, dau & con of James A; 20 Dec 1831; sr John Lunsford; mar. 21 Dec.
 England, Edward & Peggy Phillips, dau & con James T P; 22 Dec 1789; sr Larkin Smith.
 England, Thomas & Elizabeth Noell; 10 Nov 1795; sr Chas Noell.
 England, William & Asenath Allen; 5 Apr 1810 (?); sr Peter T Phillips.
 England, William C (son & con of W. E) & Martha A. Hix, dau & con of Sam'l H; 28 Dec 1835; sr Fleming Casey.
 England, Wm N & Salinah Hazlegrove; 2 Mch 1840; sr Pleasant Hazlegrove.
 Epperson, Jacob & Rebecca Arnold, dau & con Moses A; — Jan 1810; sr James Harris.
 Epperson, James & Sally Guthrey, dau & con Wm G; 29 Aug 1805; sr ———.
 Epperson, John & Milly Wilson Coleman; 27 Dec 1817; sr John S Coleman.
 Epperson, Joseph & Martha Pearce, con of Elizabeth Chambers; 25 Aug 1752; sr Benj Mosby.
 Erambert Edward J & Melvina Anderson, dau & con of Chas A; 31 Oct 1821; sr Philemon H Anderson.
 Estes, Christopher T & Jane C Howard; 15 Apr 1822; sr Valentine Parrish.
 Estes, Francis C & Caroline M Wilkinson; 25 Mch 1835; sr Wm B Hobson.
 Evans, William & Martha Hendrick; 6 Jan 1786; sr ———.
 Falwell, John (of Buckingham Co) & Elizabeth Ford, dau & con Matty F; 27 Sept 1813; or Jesse Street.
 Faris, Jackson & Rebecca Faris; 9 Feb 1805; sr Walter Keeble, Jr.
 Faris, Jacob & Susanna Sims; 17 Oct 1818; sr Richard S Eggleston.
 Faris, James & Elizabeth Ann Jenkins, dau & con Jos Jenkins; 4 Mch 1824; sr Henry Robertson.
 Faris, Martin & Rebecca Amos; 26 Sept. 1785; sr John Carter.
 Faris, Sam'l & Nancy Griffin, dau & con of Jos G; 11 May 1818; sr James M Daniel.
 Faris, William & Eliza M Daniel; 28 May 1821; sr Leonard Daniel; mar. 31 May.
 Farmer, Burwell & Edith Orange; 8 Dec 1812; sr Joel Orange.
 Farmer, Byrd & Polly W Melton; 24 May 1806; sr Nathan Melton.
 Farmer, Byrd & Sally C Ballow; 7 Oct 1840; sr Hezekiah Ford.
 Farmer, John & Fanny Allen, dau & con of Anne A; 18 Apr 1808; sr Wm Childrey.
 Farmer, John A & Nancy Dowdy, con of Lucy Dowdy; 6 Mch 1819; sr Wm W Hanley.
 Farrar, Jos Royall & Phebe Harris; 26 July 1762; sr Jos Woodson & Thos Prosser.
 Farrar, Jos Royall & Mary Gaines; 26 Sept 1774; sr Thos Turpin, Jr.
 Fearn, George & Vancy Taylor; 28 Jan 1805; sr John Richardson.
 Ferguson—see Furguson.
 Fisher, Edward C & Lavinia A Page, dau & con John C P; 21 Feb 1832; sr Thos Page.
 Fitzgerald, Chas W & Sarah A L Hobson; 21 Sept 1838; sr Peter B Foster.
 Fitzgerald, Nace & Martha Jane Colley; 27 June 1836; sr Wm W Colley.
 Fleming, Tarlton & Lucy Eleanor Cocke; 21 Nov 1762; sr Wm A Cocke.
 Flippen, Abner & Eliza G Hobson, dau & con Thos H Bransford; 11 Oct 1826; sr Asa Hubard.
 Flippen, Daniel B & Mary A Goodman, dau & con Mary G; 3 Dec 1832; sr Thos A Goodman.
 Flippen, Elijah & Prudence Baughan; 21 Oct 1822; sr John Baughan.
 Flippen, James W & Mary M Hatcher, dau & con John H Jr; 26 Nov 1832; sr Jos Hatcher.
 Flippen, Henry & Susan Durham, dau & con Frances D; 7 Mch 1826; sr Jacob Anderson.
 Flippen, John M & Nancy Brown, dau & con Clement B; 11 Dec 1807; sr James Baughan.
 Flippen, Josiah H & Anne S Woodson; 15 Sept 1826; sr Tarlton Woodson.
 Flippen, Robert W & Minerva C Palmore; 29 Oct 1824; sr Jos S Palmore.
 Flippen, Thomas & Martha Trent; 20 Aug 1838; sr Chas S Palmore.
 Flippen, William & Agnes Walton, dau & con Robert W Sr; 22 Oct 1804; sr Thos Hobson.
 Flippen, Wm A & Rebecca H Harris; 24 Sept 1832; sr Benj Harris.
 Flournoy, David & Anne Womack, dau & con Chas H W; 25 Sept 1830; sr Chas H Womack.
 Flowers, Valentine & Elizabeth Flippen; 26 Nov 1785; sr Jesse Flippen.
 Flowers, Valentine & Mary Martin; adm Gov Brooke; sr John Martin.

- Floyd, Sam'l & Rebecca Martin; 22 May 1797; sr James Wood.
 Ford, Ballard & Judith M Bransford, dau Francis B; 15 Nov 1823; sr Wm Powell.
 Ford, Chesley & Fanny Falwell; 7 Oct 1805; sr Maurice M Langhorne.
 Ford, Hezekiah & Elizabeth G Ballow; 16 Dec 1812; sr John Ballow.
 Ford, James F & Lucy F Merryman, dau & con Edward M; 24 Mch 1836; sr Alfred C Cheatham.
 Ford, Jesse & Elizabeth Falwell; — Nov 1811; sr John Falwell.
 Ford, John Jr & Frankie Bryor; 25 Jan 1773; sr William Davenport (?).
 Fore, Peter M & Sally B Galloway, dau & con Rhoda H G; 22 Sept 1829; sr Edwin W Woodson;
 mar. 23 Sept.
 Forster, Alexius Madar & Ann Glen; 17 Feb 1779; sr Gideon Glen.
 Foster, John & Eliza Dunkum; 27 Dec 1838; sr W H Foster.
 Foster, Peter B & C C Thornton; 15 Mch 1837; sr Maurice L Hobson.
 Foster, Peter B & Martha H Hobson; 5 Feb 1834; sr William B Hobson.
 Fowler, A G & Harriet Lyle, dau & con Sarah E L; 21 Aug 1832; sr John B Fowler.
 Fowler, Holean R & Sarah Webber; 6 Dec 1808; sr Dabney Kerr.
 Fowler, John & Elizabeth G Lee; 23 Sept 1805; sr Joseph D Lee.
 Fowler, Thomas & Polly Spears, dau Wm S, dec'd; con gdn Jno G Daniel; 20 Jan 1810; sr Robert
 Spears.
 Fowler, William & Ann Fowler, dau & con Sherwood F; 24 Dec 1806; sr A D Walker.
 Francisco, Jas A & Judith Michaux; 11 June 1814; sr Alexr Woodson.
 Francisco, Peter & Catherine Brooke; 8 Dec 1794.
 Franklin, Edward & Elizabeth Hambleton, dau Wm H, dec'd; 5 Feb 1788; sr Bartlett Thomson.
 Frasier (Frayser ?), Roderick & Nancy Edwards, dau & con Flemstead E; 14 Feb 1825; sr James
 Aiken.
 Frayser, Roderick & Maria C Flippen, dau & con Frances F; 22 Sept 1834; sr William Frayser.
 Frayser, William & Margaret Lynch; 22 Nov 1788; sr Field Robinson.
 Frayser, William & Mary B Flippen, dau & con Frances F; 13 Dec 1832; sr Daniel B Flippen.
 Frayser, Wm A & Judith Bransford, dau & con Benj B; 19 Dec 1826; sr Henry Bransford.
 Freeman, Joseph & Sarah Harris, dau & con Wade Netherland; 26 Nov 1750; sr John Netherland.
 French, Hugh & Elizabeth Hatcher; 23 Oct 1815; sr Thomas (John ?) Gordon.
 French, Hugh & Lucy L Nash; 23 Nov 1818; sr Miller Woodson.
 French, John & Sarah Smith; 24 Dec 1810; sr Lewis Isbell.
 French, Robert & Nancy Hatcher, dau & con John H; 7 Jan 1817; sr Fredrk Hatcher.
 French, Wm L & Jane H Hobson; 25 Apr 1831; sr John Daniel Jr.
 Fritter, Aden—see Futler.
 Furguson, Wm J & Rebecca Buthrey; 18 Feb 1824; sr John Guthrey.
 Fuqua, A D & Judith R Scruggs, con of bro. Edward L S; 20 Sept 1827; srs Tscharnier Woodson,
 Jacob G Mosby, Edward L Scruggs.
 Fuqua, A D & Judith H Hobson, dau & con Thos A H; 24 Apr 1832; sr P H Nunnally.
 Fuqua, Benj & Polly W Woodson; 29 Jan 1823; sr Miller Woodson.
 Fuqua, John & Sally Booker, dau & con Edward B; 15 Aug 1812; sr Joseph McLaurine.
 Futler (Fritter ?), Aden C & Jane Franklin (Faukner ?); 2 Jan 1821; sr — — —; mar. 8 Jan.
 Gafford, John & Polly Nelson; 28 May 1811; sr Andrew Nelson.
 Galloway, Fredrk A & Martha Woodson; 14 Dec 1839; sr B R Allen.
 Gains, Thos & Mary P Mayo; 13 Jan 1823; sr Tarlton Jenkins.
 Gannaway, John & Patty Woodson, dau John W; 11 Apr 1773.
 Gannaway, Money & Drucilla Walker; 22 Nov 1788; sr Wm Walker.
 Gannaway (?), Theodorick C & Judith B Gill; 27 Dec 1824; sr Nath'l Lancaster.
 Gannaway, Thos & Judith Woodson; adm Gov Nicholas; sr Joseph Williams.
 Gannaway, Thos A & Edith W Anderson; 21 Dec 1812; sr Wm C Binford.
 Garrett, John & Polly Woodson; — Jan 1808; sr Benj Woodson.
 Garrett, John & Julia Ann Flippen; 28 Nov 1831; sr John Hatcher Jr; mar. 30 Nov.
 Garrett, John D & Susanna Toler, dau & con Benj T; 22 Dec 1917; sr James Daniel.
 Garrett, John D & Rebecca Duncan; — Aug 1837; sr Wm L Boatwright.
 Garrett, John W & Lucy W Lee, dau & con Jos D L; 22 Nov 1830; sr Wm Jeter.
 Garrett, Sam'l & Elizabeth Allen, dau & son Elizabeth A A; 21 Dec 1835; sr Joseph S Palmore.
 Garth, Dr Garland & Sarah McLaurine, dau & con James McL; 20 June 1827; sr D C Garth.
 Garthright, Joel & Mary Jennings; 26 Nov 1815; sr John H Jones.
 Gauding, Alexr & Frances Anderson; 22 Jan 1805; sr Jesse Anderson.
 Gaudin, Alexr & Nancy Norvel; adm Gov Cabell; sr John Hill.
 Gauding, Jesse & Elizabeth Anglea; 10 Sept 1789; sr Wm Anglea.
 Gauding, Willis & Martha Ann Hendrick, dau & con Wm Y H; 8 Sept 1829; sr Benj F Sims.
 Gay, William (con gdn Neil Buchanan Jr of Chesterfield Co) & Frances Trent, dau & con Alexr T;
 20 Sept 1769; sr Daniel Bates (Bales ?).
 Gentry, Simeon & Susanna Brown; — May 1760; sr John Brown.
 Germin (?), Gustus & Judith Oliver; 27 Feb 1817; sr Harmon Oliver.
 Gholson, Wm Y & M A J Taylor; 25 Dec 1827; sr Creed Taylor.
 Gibbons, Peter & Jane Boatwright; 16 Feb 1810; sr Joel Elam.

- Gibson, George (con gdn Wm Jones) & Arabella B Michaux; 17 (15?) Apr 1817.
 Gilleland, Wm S & Elizabeth Mayes; 2 Mch 1831; sr Blake B Woodson.
 Gilliam, Chas M & Elizabeth Carter; 27 Feb 1826; sr ———.
 Gills, George & Judith B Lancaster, dau & con John L; 22 Feb 1814; sr Josiah Lancaster.
 Gills, James & Polly A Phillips; 30 Oct 1838; sr Albert Caldwell.
 Glen, Nathan & Lucy Coleman; 24 May 1756; sr Stephen Davenport.
 Glenn, Nathan & Nancy Moseley (Mosby?); 29 Oct 1807; sr Thos Moseley (Mosby?).
 Glenn, Nathan & Mary D Fowler; 13 Dec 1819; sr Osborne L Fowler.
 Glenn, Thos J & Jemima C Spencer; 7 July 1834; sr Benj A Allen.
 Glenn, William & Elizabeth Wright; 16 July 1788; sr Thos Wright.
 Glover, Elijah & Fanny Armistead, dau & con Frances A; 20 Nov 1789; sr Joshua M Bernard.
 Glover, John & Polly Johnson; 29 July 1806; sr Drury Woodson.
 Glover, Joshua & Elinor Crow; 27 Feb 1793; sr Jesse Thomas.
 Glover, Robert & Hannah H Armistead, dau & con Frances A; 24 Aug 1807; sr Joshua M Bernard.
 Godsey, Royal F & Delila Meador; 17 Nov 1828; sr Wm Meador.
 Goff, Henry & Caty Smith; adm Gov Cabell; sr Morton Davis.
 Goode, Francis & Alice Harris, dau Wm H; 28 (26?) Nov 1774; sr Wm Harris.
 Goodman, Chas J & ———; 27 Nov 1838; sr Thos Alderson.
 Goodman, James H & Eliza A Goodman, dau & con Josiah G; — Sept 1837; sr R J Goodman.
 Goodman, Josiah & Sukey Hatcher, con Drury Hatcher; 29 June 1811; sr Benj Hather (Hatcher?).
 Goodman, Robert & Sarah Bowles; 27 Oct 1797; sr ———.
 Goodman, R J & Frances J Dunkum; 26 Mch 1838; sr Wm N Booker.
 Goodman, Sam'l & Martha Goodman, dau & con Elizabeth G; 12 Dec 1815; sr John S Walker.
 Goodman, Thos A & Jane G Bransford; 10 Dec 1832; sr ———.
 Goodman, Thos B & Elizabeth Ann Goodman; 26 Nov 1838; sr Z. Goodman.
 Goodman, Zachariah & Elizabeth N Davenport; 27 Mch 1807; sr Jesse Michaux.
 Gordon, Alexr & Susanna Leakes (Leaker?); 20 July 1785; sr James Leakes.
 Gottie, Peter & Sally Tschefeli; 28 Aug 1758; sr John Woodson.
 Green, Caleb & Diana Hudson; 23 Dec 1839; sr Richard T Green.
 Green, Henry W & Frances Anderson, dau & con Nancy A; 16 Feb 1833; sr Burwell D Deaton.
 Griffin, Michael & Polly Martin; 28 July 1828; sr Kiah Martin.
 Guthrey, Bernard & Becca Bond, dau & con Wm B; 21 July 1817; sr Harmon Oliver.
 Guthrey, Beverly & Sarah Colquitt, dau & con John C; 17 Dec 1793; sr James Colquitt.
 Guthrey, John & Betty Ann Allen; 25 May 1785; sr William Guthrey.
 Guthrey, John A & Martha Ann Goodman; 25 Mch 1839; sr Z. Goodman.
 Guthrie, Livingston & Hannah Davis; 10 Apr 1819; sr Jesse Davis.
 Guthrey, Thos & Mary Baskerville, dau & con Richard B; 16 Dec 1793; sr Wm Guthrey.
 Guthrey, Wm P & Elizabeth J England, dau & con John E; 30 Sept 1833; sr John H Stratton.
 Hackley, Richard & Harriet Randolph; adm Gov Page; sr Wm Randolph.
 Hackney, Richard & Ann Norris; 6 Oct 1819; sr John Duffield.
 Hackney, John J & Anne C Martin (formerly Anne C Thomas); 16 July 1821; sr Absalom Appleburg; mar. 19 July.
 Hall, Nelson & Sally Davis; 3 Dec 1833; sr Zach A Sandige.
 Hall, Wm C & Eliza Ann Sanderson; 2 June 1838; sr S S Pettit.
 Hambleton, Benj & Elizabeth Anderson, dau & con Nancy A; 18 June 1833; sr Wm S Swann.
 Hambleton, David & Elizabeth A Maxey; 27 Mch 1823; sr Timothy Tyree.
 Hambleton, Henry & Julia Hambleton; 1 Jan 1833; sr John M Childress.
 Hambleton, James & Sarah Coleman; 25 Nov 1793; sr Wyatt S Coleman.
 Hambleton, James & Eliza Blanton; 24 Dec 1838; sr John Anderson.
 Hambleton, John F & Rebecca F Lyle, dau & con Sarah E L; 23 Nov 1835; sr Wm Lyle.
 Hambleton, John & Fanny Flippen; ——— 1808; sr Francis Flippen.
 Hammontree, John M & Sarah A E Blanton, dau & con Anderson B; 15 Dec 1840; sr S S Reynolds.
 Harlow, Allen M & Sarah H Austin; 9 May 1840; sr James Meador.
 Harper, Isaac & Mary Ann Carter; 22 Mch 1819; sr John Carter.
 Harris, Allen H & Eliza Ford, dau & con Newton F; 25 Jan 1814; sr Sterling Ford.
 Harris, Allen H & Elizabeth E Scruggs; 15 Oct 1833; sr John Caldwell.
 Harris, Francis & Anne Diuguid; 7 June 1773; sr Thompson Swann.
 Harris, Giles & Martha Bransford, dau & con Benj B; 16 Dec 1828; sr Henry Bransford.
 Harris, John & Obedience Turpin, dau & con Thos T; 27 Aug 1754; sr Alexr Trent.
 Harris, John & Nancy Sims, con of bro. Reuben T S; 16 Oct 1817; sr Alexr Cheatwood.
 Harris, Jos & Elizabeth R Faris; 1 Dec 1806; sr Jacob Faris.
 Harris, John Skip & Sarah Walker, dau & con Warren W; 23 Nov 1772; sr Henry Cox.
 Harris, Richard & Judith Sims, dau & con Benj S; 5 Nov 1794; sr Jas Roper.
 Harris, Richard J & Phebe Harris, con Susanna Carter; 23 Dec 1819; sr John Griffin.
 Harris, Sam & Elizabeth Scruggs, dau & con Sally S; 16 Apr 1839; sr Asa Hudgins.
 Harris, Thomas & Jane Taylor, dau & con Milly T; 8 Act 1812; sr Sam'l Harris.
 Harris, Wm E & Martha Ann Harris; 24 July 1837; sr Chas H Blake.

- Harris, Zephaniah & Ann Lee; 9 (4?) Aug 1794; sr John Holman.
 Harrison, Cary & Sarah Langhorne; 29 Jan 1789; sr Joseph Michaux.
 Harrison, Thomas R & Eliza M Cunningham, con gdn A Taylor; 30 Nov 1812; sr John Trent.
 Harrison, Wm B & Mary Harrison, dau & con Randolph H (of Richmond); 6 Feb 1827; sr Wm F Harrison.
 Hartsook, Daniel F & Elizabeth H Carrington; 3 Feb 1840; sr John N Carrington.
 Harvey, Jesse & Julia Berry; 6 May 1834; sr Joshua Butler.
 Harvey, Thos & Mary Vawter, dau & con Agnes V; 4 Dec 1793; sr John Vawter.
 Haskins, Benj & Phebe Haskins; 9 Nov 1757; sr Ch Haskins.
 Haskins, Creed & Harriet Dowdy, dau & con Thos D; 25 Dec 1833; sr Miller Woodson.
 Haskins, John T & Elvira Smith, dau & con Martin P S; 17 Nov 1824; sr Thos H Brackett.
 Haskins, Wm G & Elizabeth S M Morrow; 19 Feb 1821; sr Miller Woodson Jr.
 Hather (Hatcher?), Henry & Susan M A Spears; 24 Oct 1825; sr Benj S Belt.
 Hatcher, Benj & Lucinda B Flippen, dau & con John M F; 18 Dec 1830; sr John Hatcher Jr.
 Hatcher, Fredrk & Sarah Woodson; 13 Jan 1756; sr John Woodson.
 Hatcher, Fredrk & Milly Tally; 25 July 1811; sr John McLaurine.
 Hatcher, Henry & Susan M Spears; 21 Oct 1825; con gdn A Wharton; sr. ———.
 Hatcher, Henry & Polly K Edwards; 17 Aug 1838; sr William Ransone.
 Hatcher, John & Mary N Flippen, dau & con Wm F; 24 Sept 1832; sr Josiah Hatcher.
 Hatcher, Martin R & Mary Sutphen, con of bro. Hendrick S; 10 Jan 1825; sr Wm Smith.
 Hatcher, Sam'l & Elizabeth Booker; 14 Dec 1812; sr Sam'l (Edm'd?) Hobson.
 Hatcher, Sam & Maria L Watkins; 28 Apr 1832; sr John Hatcher, Jr.
 Hatcher, Thos & Sarah Porter, dau Thos P; — May 1762; sr ———.
 Hazlegrove, Newton & Lucy Ann Phillips; 11 Dec 1826; sr Peter T Phillips.
 Hazlegrove, Wm R & Malinda V Anderson; 10 Jan 1840; sr Jacob Anderson.
 Hazlegrove, Winston N & Nancy N Johnson, dau & con Lucy J; 12 Dec 1831; sr Wm Allen; mar. 15 Dec.
 Hendrick, Alexr & Lydia Godsey; 8 Jan 1827; sr Henry Godsey.
 Hendrick, David & Sally Palmore; 21 July 1821; sr Henry P Scruggs.
 Hendrick, Joseph C & Mary T Stokes; 26 May 1818; sr Sam'l Hix.
 Hendrick, Matthew & Frances Gauding; adm Gov Nicholas; sr Josiah Gauding.
 Hendrick, Maurice & Sally C Wheeler, dau & con Nancy W; 18 Mch 1829; sr John Oliver.
 Hendrick, Wm & Judith Michaux, con gdn Jos Michaux; 10 Feb 1786; sr Creed Taylor.
 Hendrick, W W & Polly T Gordon; adm Lt-Gov Geo W Smith; sr Wm Evans.
 Hendrick, Wm Y & Elizabeth Cooper, dau & con James C; 7 Apr 1807; sr Thos S Cooper.
 Henson, William & Jane Boatwright; mar. 12 Dec 1822, by Rev Abner Watkins.
 Hewlett, Thos H & Jane W S Walton, dau & con Edward W; 27 July 1839; sr Edw'd G Walton.
 Hewlett, Edwin & Eliza Flippen; 23 July 1834; sr John Flippen.
 Higgason, John & Anne Scruggs; 28 Oct 1771; sr Drury Scruggs.
 Hill, Alfred A & Sarah H Phillips, con gdn Chas S Palmore; 11 Nov 1835; sr John A Caldwell.
 Hill, Isaac & Betty Hill; letter 13 Sept 1789, in reference to mar. contract with.
 Hill, Jesse & Molly Scruggs, dau & con Tabitha Scruggs; 23 Feb 1789; sr Philip Holt.
 Hill, John & Sarah Fleming Bondurant; 18 Feb 1806; sr Thos Caldwell.
 Hill, Samuel & Nancy Smith; 16 July 1817; sr Robert Smith.
 Hines, Henry Jr & Mary Ann S S M Walker; 27 July 1807; sr William Walker.
 Hitson, Alexr & Nancy G Davenport; 12 Dec 1817; sr Thos Dowdy, Jr.
 Hix, Jesse & Betsy P Orange; 3 Jan 1809; sr Joshua Orange.
 Hix, John & Mary (Martha?) Cox, dau & con Bartlett C; 25 Nov 1828; sr John F Cox.
 Hobson, Adcock & Edith Farmer; 29 Nov 1819; sr Jas Allen, Jr.
 Hobson, Benj & Sally W Hatcher, dau & con John H; 18 July 1812; sr Sam'l Hatcher.
 Hobson, Fredrk & Betsy Morton, dau & con Thos A M; 29 Jan 1828; sr Landon C Read.
 Hobson, James & Eliza H Goodman; 11 Nov 1816; sr Miller Woodson, Jr.
 Hobson, John & Polly Langhorne; 25 Feb 1789; sr Miller Woodson.
 Hobson, Joseph & Mary Mumford; 2 Oct 1806; sr Thos Brackett.
 Hobson, Samuel & Sarah Povall; 24 (4?) Nov 1760; sr Richard Povall.
 Hobson, Samuel & Elizabeth Maria Hobson; 4 Mch 1813; sr Thos Hobson.
 Hobson, Thos & Upham Jennings; 23 Jan 1809; sr John H Jones.
 Hobson, Thos & Judith Langhorne; adm Gov Brooke; sr Miller Woodson.
 Hobson, Thos Jr & Mary W Baughan; 18 Dec 1805; sr Tucker Baughan.
 Hobson, Thos Jr & Mary G Smith; 27 June 1832; sr George W Daniel, Thos P Nash, & P H Nunnally.
 Hobson, Thos L & Virginia R Page, dau & con John C P; 27 Nov 1833; sr Thos Page.
 Hobson, William & Elizabeth Merryman; 28 Jan 1750; sr John Merryman.
 Hobson, Wm B & Patience Turner Gordon, dau & con Richard G; 23 Apr 1824; sr Benj Holman.
 Hodges, Jesse & Mary A (J) Cullings; 11 Oct 1835; sr John W Pace.
 Holland (Holton?), Jesse & Rhody Dagnell, dau Rich'd D; 5 Jan 1795; sr John Holland.
 Holland, Wm Jr & Mary Moss; 27 Feb 1769;

To be continued

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Orleans Chapter (Albion, N. Y.) has been enjoying its meetings in the splendid Chapter House, which is the pride of the heart of each member. Since the formal dedication, the house has been the scene of chapter meetings, board luncheons, teas, card parties and a delightful evening party on Washington's Birthday, when the members of Orleans Chapter and of Lemuel Cook Chapter, S. A. R., celebrated the occasion jointly.

The home was the gift of Mrs. Emma Reed Webster, formerly of Albion. Mrs. Webster is a member of three D. A. R. chapters: Oneida Chapter at Utica, N. Y.; General Hedley Chapter at Dolgeville, N. Y., and the chapter at Deland, Fla., where she spends her winters. She is also an honorary member of Orleans Chapter.

Orleans County abounds in interesting historical documents and old treasures. Mrs. Webster, on one of her visits home, became convinced that many of these should be given a suitable home and the idea of a museum occurred to her. Being an ardent Daughter, she decided to combine the museum with a home for Orleans Chapter. Lemuel Cook Chapter, S. A. R., was also given the use of the home, which was incorporated under the name of The Home for Orleans D. A. R. and Historical Society, Inc.

Last spring Mrs. Webster purchased the George B. Church home from Judge Sanford T. Church. Judge Church, whose wife was the Organizing Regent of Orleans Chapter, generously turned over the purchase price to the chapter, to be the nucleus of an endowment fund for the home. This building is one of the finest examples of colonial architecture to be found in western New York and is historically one of the most interesting. Built ninety years ago of brick and stone, with the finest of woodwork on the interior, it demonstrates today the splendid workmanship of the old build-

ers and the lasting quality of the materials which they used. Mrs. Webster had the building entirely remodeled and every modern convenience installed without in any way sacrificing any of the quaint dignity which distinguishes it. Even the huge fireplace in the kitchen has been retained.

At the dedication, Mrs. Sanford T. Church, Honorary Regent of Orleans Chapter, presided. Following the invocation, Mrs. Webster presented the deed of the property to the chapter. Acceptance for the chapter was made by Mrs. Avery V. Andrews, the Regent. Judge Bernard Ryan, President of Lemuel Cook Chapter, S. A. R., accepted for that organization, and Judge Bertram E. Harcourt, for Orleans County. After the singing of "America," a touching feature of the afternoon was the presentation of a silk flag by Mrs. Robert B. Densmore in memory of her son, Robert, who lost his life during the World War. Mrs. Gifford D. Fowler, Chairman of the Flag Committee, accepted the gift for the chapter. The Salute to the Flag was given and then Judge Church interested all with a brief historical sketch of the home; Hon. Frank H. Lattin made a few remarks; the American's Creed was recited; all sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and the meeting closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. L. L. Rogers, D. D.

HARRIET FITTS RYAN,
Historian.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Rochelle, N. Y.).—A memorial to the post rider was dedicated with impressive ceremonies before an assemblage of distinguished guests on the grounds of our Public Library on November 12, 1929. We are, we believe, the first patriotic organization to commemorate the heroism of those early messengers who, in colonial days, journeyed over territory often desti-



THE MT. GILEAD CHAPTER OF OHIO UNVEILS A TABLET



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE NEW ROCHELLE CHAPTER



D. A. R. FLOAT SPONSORED BY LAGONDA CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



COLONEL AUGUSTINE DE LA BALME CHAPTER MEMBERS AT THEIR WASHINGTON TEA

tute of every element of civilization in the faithful performance of their duties, outlining the Boston Post Road, the Albany Post Road and the Philadelphia Post Road by means of blazed trees through the wilderness.

The State-wide interest shown in the erection of this beautiful native boulder and bronze tablet, designed by Walter Beach Humphrey, noted local artist and sculptor, was attested by the presence of Dr. Albert C. Flick, New York State Historian, who delivered the principal address. Present were Col. Edward S. Harts-horn, Commandant of Fort Slocum; Lieut. Col. F. D. Griffith; Captain and Mrs. de Bruck; Lieutenant and Mrs. Kersh, of Fort Slocum; Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General; Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Curator General of the National Society, and a number of visiting Regents; Richard Webber, Vice President of the Huguenot and Historical Society of New Rochelle, who represented the Hon. Benjamin D. Badeau, mayor of New Rochelle; Walter G. C. Otto, mayor-elect of New Rochelle, and Walter Beach Humphrey.

The program opened with a prelude played by U. S. Army buglers from Fort Slocum, followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by members of the New Rochelle High School Orchestra. Rev. George Reynolds, D. D., asked the invocation. Mrs. Wm. S. Beers, Chairman of Old Trails Committee, in whose mind originated the idea of the monument to the post rider, introduced Mrs. William Cumming Story as the presiding officer.

At the conclusion of Dr. Flick's very interesting and instructive address, he drew the attention of his audience to the flight of the Boston mail plane overhead and contrasted the method of transportation used today with the post rider of past centuries.

The presentation of the monument to the city was made by Mrs. William B. Doremus, first Vice-Regent of the chapter. Mrs. Doremus brought a message from the Regent, Mrs. John F. Bennett, who was unable to be present because of illness.

Mr. Webber accepted the boulder on behalf of Mayor Badeau and the city of New Rochelle, saying it was a pleasure to accept the work of a great artist of our own community. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, State Regent of New York; and Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Curator General. Walter G. C. Otto, mayor-elect of New Rochelle, expressed his appreciation at being present and pledged his intention to cooperate with the chapter to help carry on its splendid ideals.

The boulder was unveiled by Harry Bates Bennett and Miss Francoise G. Queneau. The program was brought to a close with the singing of "America" and "Taps" by the buglers from Fort Slocum.

FLORENCE L. STEGMAN,

Historian.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio) took an active part in the sesquicentennial celebration of the victory over the Shawnee Indians by George Rogers Clark. The celebration was at Springfield on the site of the Battle of Old Piqua, where a statue of the young Virginian was placed several years ago. The D. A. R. women sponsored a float, representing the "Spirit of '76." The celebration took approximately 100,000 persons to the Ohio county which bears Clark's name. Members of the Springfield Chapter acted as an advisory committee to those who staged this magnificent historical pageant. It was eminently fitting for the Daughters to be prominent in this affair, as the Battle of Old Piqua was the only Revolutionary engagement which took place in Ohio.

The beautiful Ohio Madonna of the Trail is located near the site of this battleground on the National Highway.

The Daughters who designed the float for the celebration and who were assisted by an efficient committee were Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Chairman, and Mrs. William H. Wilson, our Chapter Regent.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WILSON,

Regent.

Mt. Gilead Chapter (Mt. Gilead, Ohio). On Flag Day, 1930, a bronze memorial tablet to the memory of the Mor-

row County Revolutionary soldiers was unveiled on the courthouse lawn. The tablet was placed on a blue granite boulder, presented by Mr. E. H. Pollock, husband of our Organizing Regent, Mrs. E. H. Pollock, now deceased. The tablet itself was a gift of the chapter. The boulder is believed to be meteoric.

It was unveiled by Master Jack Phillips, son of our ex-Regent, Mrs. M. L. Phillips, and Master Jack Byrd, grandson of Mrs. W. B. Robinson, a member of the chapter. They were dressed in white satin and black velvet suits.

Members of all patriotic organizations were present. Veterans of the U. S. Wars, including the three survivors of the local G. A. R., attended. A 1 o'clock luncheon for the members of the chapter was served at the home of the newly elected Vice-Regent, Miss Eva Gardner. Preceding this Mrs. J. T. Molison, newly elected Regent, presented the Past Regent's pin to Mrs. M. L. Phillips.

At 3 o'clock the members went to the courthouse lawn, where Mrs. J. T. Molison had charge of the following program: Bugle call, "Assembly," Herbert Mathews; welcome, Mrs. J. T. Molison; invocation, Rev. J. C. Smith; Salute to the Flag; roll of Revolutionary soldiers, Miss Eva Gardner; unveiling of marker; presentation of memorial, Mrs. M. L. Phillips; acceptance for county, Mr. W. G. Turner, County Commissioner; address, Dr. W. B. Robinson; "Taps," Herbert Mathews.

HELEN VIRTUE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Col. Augustin de la Balme Chapter (Columbia City, Ind.) on February 22, 1930, gave their annual Washington Tea in the social room of the Presbyterian Church, where 175 ladies were present. Flags and potted plants were used in the decoration, and with quaint coverlets, quilts, and a number of interesting antiques, formed an unusual stage setting, which blended with the Colonial costumes worn by those present in the presentation of a playlet written by one of our members.

A short musical program was given, which was followed by the minuet, danced

by eight high-school boys and girls in costume, who helped in serving tea.

FLORENCE PENCE HELLER,
Historian.

Toussaint du Bois Chapter (Lawrenceville, Ill.). Cooperating with the American Legion and Auxiliary, our chapter has inaugurated a "Correct Use of the Flag" campaign. Framed copies of the Flag Code (in colors) have been hung in all libraries and post offices throughout the county; 160 colored Codes were placed in our schools, many of the placards framed to hang in conspicuous places, thus daily greeting the school child to help him better visualize the correct display of our emblem.

Acting upon the valuable suggestion of our National Vice-Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. H. D. Bunnell, we have had the colored Codes printed, making them available to all D. A. R. chapters. To arouse interest in the subject, we have forwarded to Flag Chairmen, in many States, 2,000 complimentary copies of this Flag Code, together with much valuable literature pertaining to Flag work.

The response to this effort has been very generous. More than thirty State Flag chairmen have cooperated and various chapters throughout the United States have begun the distribution of the colored Codes.

Medals are presented by the chapter to the 7th and 8th grade pupils writing the best essays on "What the Flag Means to Me," or some other topic recommended by the Patriotic Education Committee. The Ellis Island box is annually valued at about \$8.

Our chapter is a county organization of 47 members which received its charter in 1919. A Patriotic Education Fund of \$50 is maintained; the chapter heartily endorses the Federal call for definite action in the present unemployment crisis and is cooperating with local authorities. With six of our younger D. A. R. members as leaders (all teachers in local schools) this chapter will sponsor the organization of Girl Scouts.

MRS. S. M. HULL,
Flag Chairman.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.
Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

13589a. Abstract of Records, Augusta County, Chalkley, vol 2 page 132, "Peterson vs. Craig—O. S. 159; N. S.? 56—Bill 1808. Orator Morton Peterson He holds by devise from his father Mathias Peterson, a tract in Montgomery Co. 237 acres originally surveyed for John Davis under Loyal Company. Davis sold to James Smith & then devised the unpaid purchase money to Mathias, who by a compromise with Smith came into possession of the land. Smith was arrested for debt & conveyed the land to JOHN CRAIG and Thomas Quirk to become his bail. Both Craig & Quirk are dead and Hiram Craig a son of John, is in possession, together with Wm. Neil, who claims under Quirk. Maria Mitchell Tate was a daughter of Thomas & Jane Campell Tate.—*Miss Tine E. Houston, Mexico, Mo.*

13580a. JOUETT.—Wood's History of Albemarle Co., Va. pages 240-242, says that among the earliest entries in the court records of Albemarle Co. 1745, is a notice of the death of Matthew Jouett whose exec. was John Moore. It goes on to say that "it can hardly be doubted that John Jouett, a prominent citizen of Charlottesville" was the son of this Matthew. 1773 John Jouett erected the famous Swan Tavern & kept it untio his death in 1802. His wife was Mourning, dau of Robert Harris of Brown's Cove. Chil of John & Mourning, were Matthew, John, Robert, Charles, Margaret who mar Nathan Crawford, Mary who

mar Thomas Allen; Frances who mar Menan Mills; Susan who mar Thomas Fletcher & Elizabeth who mar Clifton Rodes. This book does not mention any Frances who mar John Moore but as John Moore was exec to Matthew Jouett's will this may give you a clue. Have you any record of Henrietta Jouett who mar a Rowlett?—*Mrs. Charlotte L. Pulliam, 1627 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.*

13422. SMITH.—Amos & Sarah Smith had dau Mary or Polly born 22 Nov 1794. Simeon & Phebe Pool had a son b 9 May 1788 named Benjamin. Benjamin Pool & Mary Smith were mar 20 Sept 1810. Write to me.—*Mrs. Essa Schier, Circleville, Ohio.*

13599. WEATHERWAX-WIRDERWAX.—Henry Weatherwax was b Sept. 1773 mar May 1796 Nancy Clark b Apr 1773. Their chil were Jacob, John, Margaret, Rebecca, Cathrine, Eliza, Henry, George, Jane, Caroline, & Celinda. Jacob mar 1819 Elizabeth Holcum; Rebecca mar 1822 Jabez Van Allen; Catherine mar 1833 Elijah Bowen; Henry mar name unknown, he was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Would like to correspond with you.—*Mrs. Frank Farwell, 431 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.*

13579. LEWIS.—Isaac Lewis, 1st, prob of Culpeper Co., Va. had chil Wm., James who mar — Harris; Isaac 2nd b 1766 d 1843 Washington Co., Ky, mar Eliz Lewis; Anna mar Jacob Burns; Polly mar Wm. Hupp; Susan mar Sam. Ewing & Mahala. When Isaac 1st died his widow mar Thomas Harvey & had chil Polly who mar Mere-

dith Lynch; Nancy mar — Cheatham; Eliz. mar — Harris; & Lewis who mar Ann Cobb. Elizabeth Lewis who mar Isaac Lewis may have been a cousin. Would like to have proof of this. Isaac Lewis served in Rev under Col Cropper in Virginia.—*Mrs. Blanche Houston Cook, 1325 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.*

10420. HARRIS.—Henry Harris came to Virginia 1690/1, had son Edward who had thirteen children, among whom was Weste Harris b 1715 who mar Mary Turner b 15 Feb 1722. Their chil were Isham b 1741; Elizabeth b 1742; Turner b 1745; Ethelred b 1749; Priscilla b 1752; Roland b 1754; Weste b 1756; Arthur b 1758; Nancy b 1760 & Patience b 1763.—*Mrs. B. F. Ezell, 341 W. Minn Ave., De Land, Fla.*

13589. HEAD.—Capt. Benj. Head who who married Milly Long was a son of Alex. Spence & Sara Head. His bro Alex Spence Head who died 1803 married Martha Marshall. John Alfred Head b 1787 married his cousin Polly Head. I have copies of Wills, Deeds & Court Records from Va. & shall be glad to exchange data on Head, Marshal, Long & Spence families.—*Miss Lettie L. Marks, Hartford, Ky.*

13593. CHURCH.—The maiden name of wife of Timothy Church of South Hadley b 1736 d 1823 was Abigail Church. She was Timothy's own cousin, dau of Samuel & Margaret White Church & she mar Timothy the 9th of June 1757. Timothy Church on 4th Jan 1776 was made 2nd Lieut of the Brattleboro Co. in Cumberland Co. Militia. Cumberland Co. was then part of N. Y. State but is now part of Vermont. 1st Mch 1776 Timothy Church was made Captain of his company & on 5th June 1782 was raised to Lieut. Col. In the Meeting House Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt. & almost opposite the farm of 150 acres where the family lived is standing a slate stone with the following inscription: "TIMOTHY CHURCH Died Nov. 13, 1823—aged 86. He was one of the first settlers of this town—had 11 children." Refs: New York State Archives, vol 1 page 277, edited by B. Fernow; Vermont Roll of Soldiers in Revolutionary War, pages 822-823, edited by J. E. Goodrich; Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers of The Continental

Army during the Revolution; Judd's History of Hadley, Mass.; Documentary History of N. Y. vol 4 pages 10 to 18; Vermont Historical Magazine page 59; Early History of Brattleboro by Burnham.—*Mrs. Stella Church Kramer, McGregor, Iowa.*

13608. PITTMAN.—Have much information of this Pittman Family will be glad to hear from questioner.—*Miss Isolee Shaffer, 2803 Wilson St., Columbia, S. C.*

13620. ARNOLD.—Abraham Arnold was born in Adams Co., Penna 5 Oct 1761 & died 25 Oct 1827. His wife Catherine Close was born in York Co., Penna. 1768 & died 7 June 1836. Have no record of his parents. Abraham served in Rev as private, 3rd Class, 3rd Company, 5th Batt. York Co. Militia 7 Oct 1780 under Capt Peter Zollinger & Lt. Wm. Heaber. Ref: Pa. Archives, 6th Series, vol 2 p 524.—*Mrs. Guy H. Newcomer, 1514 Virginia St., Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va.*

13603. GREENE.—Mr. Edward Baker Green of 637 S. Dakato Ave. Sioux Falls S. Dak. has records of Greene Family.—*Mrs. T. W. Hedley, 1015 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

13606a. Piney Grove Monthly Meeting is at Marlborough Co., South Carolina 9 miles from Bennettsville. Piney Woods Monthly Meeting is at Davidson Co. North Carolina 12 miles north of Lexington.—*Mrs. Zella W. Atkinson, 2611 E. 73rd St., Chicago, Ill.*

13604. PETTUS.—John Pettus Sr. whose Will was probated in Lunenburg, Co. Va. 11 Oct 1781 & is recorded in Will Book #3 p 69, mentions wife, but no name; sons John, Ragland & Julian; daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Parmer, Susannah & Sarah. The marriage of Elizabeth Pettus & Matthew J. Rowlett is recorded in Vol. 2 of Langdon Hall's "The Old Free State" as performed by Wm. Creath "A minister of the Baptist Church" married 1794, Certificate returned 13 Feb 1794. This marriage is under the date Nov. 22 1791. Would like to corres with inquirer if she knows anything of the Pettus family that can trace through John Pettus who mar 1809 Alice Taylor Winston, knowing John's parentage.—*Miss Alice Pettus, 1028 Leighton Ave., Anniston, Ala.*

13590. GARY.—Please write to *Mr. N. P. Wayman, 3530 Brighton Road, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.*, in regard to the Gary Gen. He is searching for the record of the marriage of a Gary to a Wayman who had son Gary Wayman. Do you have any such record?

13596. HARRISON-CORNWALL. — Paul Cornwall, resident of Middletown & New Haven, Conn, son of John & Martha Peck Cornwall was born 6 June 1675 in Middletown, Conn & died bef 1751. He mar Aug 1701 in New Haven Conn, Susanna dau. of Benj. Bowden, & she d bef 1751. They had 10 chil, the 7th being Paul Cornwall born 25 Nov 1715, New Haven Conn but resided later in Branford He mar 7 Feb 1737 Mary Stroud & had chil John, Susanna & Wm. John Cornwall a minister, was born 19 Aug 1738 & d 18 March 1812. He mar 1st 29 June 1762 in New Haven, Conn Lydia, dau of Jonathan & Lydia Bradley Austin who was b 17 Sept 1740 at East Haven Conn & d 14 Feb 1763 at New Haven Conn. Rev. John mar 2nd, 27 May 1765 in New Haven, Abigail Maltbie & their son Eden Cornwall resided in Stamford, N. Y. He was bapt 4 May 1766 in New Haven, Conn. & d 22 Aug 1833. He mar 12 June 1788 Thankful Harrison Ref: New Haven Genealogical Magazine, vol 2, page 461, by Donald Lines Jacobus. In the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, 1916, I published "Five Generations of The Connecticut Harrisons" & in that you will find Thankful Harrison & her Ancestry. An error was made in giving her marriage to Rev. John Cornwall instead of to his son Eden, but the rest of the line is correct.—*Mrs. Frank A. Corbin, The Hill, Orange, Conn.*

13609. HARRISON-JAMESON. — James Jameson b abt 1650 in Glasgow, Scotland, migrated to Co. Galway, Ireland where he mar & lived till abt 1700 when he & his sons Robert, of whom nothing further is known; & John sailed for America They landed & set on the Susquehanna River nr the present city of York. James' son John was b 1680 in Ireland aft coming to America he mar (wife's name not known) & resided in York Co., Penna where he & his wife died. Their chil were Alexander, & Thos. b 7 Nov 1732 Thomas

Jameson b 1732 in York Co., Penna mar in Loudon Co., Va. in 1756 Jane Dickey b 1742. They resided in Ga. where Jame died 1763. Their chil were Samuel, Rev. sol.; John who mar Eliz. McWilliams; Martha mar James McWilliams & Wm. mar Betty Harris. Thomas Jameson mar 2nd in 1764 Hannah Taggart who was b in Ireland 2 Apr 1745. They lived in Albemarle & Franklin Cos. Va. & later in Jefferson Co., Ind where Thomas died 6 Apr 1830. Hannah d 10 Jan 1830. Their chil were Mary b 10 Oct 1766 mar Thos. Shelton; Jane b 1768 mar 1st Abner Bird & 2nd Isaac Davis; Nancy b 1770 mar John Holcombe; Katherine b 1773 mar Chas. Perrin; Helen b 1775 mar George Kerby; Margaret b 7 Oct 1779 mar Samuel Glasgow; Alexander b 1780 mar 1801 Mary Moore & 2nd Rachel Tann or Tonn, 3rd Catherine Huffman; Thomas b 10 May 1783 mar 1809 Sally Humphreys; Hannah b 22 Aug 1787 mar 1806 Samuel Ross; Rhoda b 1790 mar Samuel Humphreys. John Jameson mentioned above mar Elizabeth McWilliams & removed to Ky. where their son John mar Catherine Boone & had son John who mar Eliz. Ahers. Alexander Jameson, ment. above, mar & resided in Albemarle Co., Va. Rhoda Jameson of Thomas, b 2 Oct 1790 in Albemarle Co., Va. mar Samuel Cabell Humphreys son of Wm. & Sarah Stakham Humphreys, & had chil: Love Cabell Humphreys mar Mary Hillis; James Marshall mar Nancy Moore; Samuel mar Eliza Reed; Irving Fielding mar Jane Steele; Harvey Crafton; Wm. Harrison mar Frances Lee; Thos. Dabney; Amnita Jane mar James B. Hillis. Will be glad to corres & assist you if possible.—*Mrs. Virginia Holcombe Buck, 417 E. Second St., Madison, Ind.*

13589. MONTGOMERY-TAYLOR. — Joseph Taylor b 1747 enlisted at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va. 1 Feb 1776 & served 11 mos as "wagoner" in Capt. John Hay's Co., Cols Thomas Flemin & George Mathews Va. Reg't. He was granted a Pension from 4 Mch 1831 at which time he resided in Jefferson Co. Ind. He died 1834. He mar — name of wife not known, & their chil were David b 1774 mar Mary Murfin Cory; Anne b 1778; Nancy b 1784 mar David Taylor her cou-

sin; Mary b 1787 mar John Smitha & her twin sister Susan b 1787 mar Col. Robert A. New; Margaret b 1788 mar Wm. Taylor; there were two other sons one of whom was Benj. Aft the Rev. Joseph removed to N. Car. then to Ky in 1798/9 then to Jefferson Co. Ind in 1820 & died 1834. Will be glad to hear from you regarding your Taylor family.—*Mrs. Virginia Holcombe Buck, 417 E. 2nd St., Madison, Ind.*

13624b BENEDICT.—Aaron Benedict had the following Rev. service sopied from "Connecticut Military Record 1775-1848 being record of service of Connecticut men in the War of The Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War." p 460—Tenth Regt of Militia at New York 1776, comp & commanded by Lt Isaac Benham—abstract of the marching money in Lieut. Co. Baldwin's Regt commanded by Lt. Isaac Benham" Sergt. Aaron Benedict, listed as Sergeant in this Co. page 522—Lieut Col. Baldwin's Regt. "Abstract of money paid as a bounty at Fishkill in the month of October 1777 by Lieut Col. J. Baldwin to a Reg't of Militia under his command, from State of Conn., which had been ordered to march to aid the Continental Army on the North River." Lt. Aaron Benedict one of the officers paid—rec'd 9 lbs. page 661—Census of Pensioners in 1840. Aaron Benedict—Middlebury, New Haven Co., age 95 years.—*Mabel G. Thorndike, 20 Frances Ave., Auburn, R. I.*

13586. EDDINS-JEFFERSON.—The Jefferson progenitor of the Eddins family is not Thomas Jefferson, President. Jane, daughter of Johnathan & Ann Randolph Pleasants mar — Jefferson (have not been able to establish his given name). Their dau Martha Jefferson married Samuel Walker & had dau Elizabeth Walker wha mar 1803 Joseph B. Eddins. If you interested further will be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Eugenia Jeffress Allard, 318 North Middle St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.*

CARR.—I am a desc of the Carrs of Loudon Co., Va. My Rev. ances was Thomas Carr of Ireland. Gen Julian Carr, now dec'd from Durham, N. C. & the Carrs of Leesburg & Petersburg, Va. are all relatives. If any of these will be of assistance will be glad to give more defi-

nite information.—*Mrs. F. C. Moore, Waverly, Ohio.*

QUERIES

13625. VAN SLYKE.—Wanted any infor possible of the Nev. record of the Van Slyke family of N. Y.

(a) EIGHWE-EIGHUY. — Wanted all infor possible of the Eighuy (Huguenot) family of N. Y. State.—*L. M. S. N.*

13626. PAINE-BATES.—Wanted date of birth & parentage of Eliz. Paine. Vital records of Mansfield & Norton, Mass state Eliz. Paine of Stoughtenham mar Leavit Bates of Norton 15 Nov 1769. Same rec is given in Sharon, Mass.

(a) LILLIE-FLINT.—Wanted date of birth & parentage of Nancy (Ann) Lillie who mar Thos. Flint, Jr. 26 Nov 1768 at Rutland, Mass.—*J. F. S.*

13627. BALL.—Wanted ances & Rev rec in line of Mary Ann Ball of Loudoun Co. Va. who mar 1820 George Betz.

(a) REX-KEPLER.—Wanted any infor of the Rex & Kepler lines. Geo. Rex who came from Eng abt 1771 mar Margaret Kepler of Bucks Co., Pa. abt 1772. A bro. Benj. K. moved with them & others nr center of state on Juniata River. Geo. Rex took Oath of Allegiance at Lancaster 8 Dec. 1777 & in 1790 Census was in Mifflin County & 1793 in Green Co.

13628. REED.—John Reed, a pioneer of Lincoln Co., Ky mar Lettice Wilcox & had chil Thomas B. senator from Miss.; Sarah who mar Willis Green; Mary who mar Thomas Ball who was also a pioneer of Lincoln Co., Ky. Thos Ball was b 1752 & d 1820 mar Mary Reed & their chil were Wm. who mar Martha Embree; Sarah who mar Elias Davidson; Lettice mar Wm. Munford; Matilda mar Jonathan Nichols; Thomas; Munford who mar 1st Mary Foree & 2nd Parmelia Carter; Amanda mar John Cook; John mar Susan Michern & Maria who mar Samuel McDowell. Am compiling a history of the Munford & Allied families & would like to get in touch with as many desc of the above, as possible.—*O. McC.*

13629. BEEM.—Wanted all infor possible of Michael Beem, name of his wife & when & where he was married & also his parentage. While a res of Loudoun Co.,

Va. he enlisted in a Va. Regt 1777 & the last time in 1781. It is said he removed to Licking Co., O. from Allegheny Co., Maryland. His chil were Richard, John, Benjamin, Wm., Michael, Andrew, Jacob, Anna, Phoebe, Elizabeth, & another son.—*N. B.*

13630. SEARS.—Wanted authentic Rev rec of Capt Elkanah Sears b Harwich, Mass 12 Apr 1734, removed to Middletown, Ct. & mar Ruth White 1757. Wanted also ances of Ruth White.—*R. G. P.*

13631. WENDELL.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Wendell b 24 Dec 1751 in Albany or Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Was related to the Van Veghten family. Would lik to corres.

(a) WARD.—Wanted parentage of Aaron Ward b 1749 in Newark, N. J., removed to Lansingburg, Albany Co., N. Y. bef the Rev & lived on the Van Rensselaer estate at Greenbush at one time.—*J. W. F.*

13632. MORLATT-MARLATT. — Wanted gen & Rev rec of Richard Morlatt, son of Abraham Sr. & bro of Abraham Jr. a Rev sol of Va. He mar Margaret Ann Linder & removed to Wayne Co., Ind. Richard was prob the father of Burgoyne 1795-1872, of Berkeley Co., Va., Butler Co., O., & Fountain Co., Ind.

(a) EARL.—Wanted infor of the desc of Sarah Earl b 1802, dau of Thos. Earle Rev. sol of Cambridge Md. She mar 21 Mch 1846 in Chillicothe O., Wm. McClarey.

(b) CROUSE - KRAUZE - KRAUSE.—Wanted all infor possible of Simon Crouse of Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1700-1799. His youngest son was Henry.—*L. M. E.*

13633. COUNCILL-INGRAHAM.—Wanted name, dates & Rev rec of father of Rev. Benj. Councill. His mother's name was Sarah Ingraham, wanted also her parentage with dates. Their old home was at Fayetteville, N. Car. Chil. were John Wesley b 1834 d 1899 mar Phoebe Dow abt 1859 in Ill.; Sarah; Maggie. While chil were young the fam moved to Ill.

(a) KENDIG-STAUFFER.—Wanted parentage & given name of — Kendig who mar Jacob Stauffer b 6 Sept 1785 & d 19 May 1829. They lived nr Bally, Pa.

(b) MOYER-SHELLY.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Eve Shelly who was b 15 Nov 1787 & d 9 Mch 1869. She

mar 1809 Peter B. Moyer who was born 14 Dec 1781 in Berks Co., Pa. & d 21 June 1848.—*L. S. A.*

13634. WELCH.—Wanted parentage of Patrick Welch who was b in Va. 2 Aug 1777 mar 6 Sept 1805 Eleanor Kelly & removed to Clark Co., Ind.—*E. B.*

13635. KING.—Wanted parentage of Isabel King who mar 10 Dec 1777 in Augusta Co., Va. James Anderson, 1749-1815. Any infor of this King family will be greatly Appreciated.—*E. P. H. McC.*

13636. CORSON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Corson & also of his wife Barbara. It is thought that they came from Cape May Co., N. J. They had sons John b 17 May 1781 d 20 Oct 1804 & Joseph who d 12 Mch 1824. This Joseph mar the widow Prudence English Peacock b 8 Feb 1784 & d 7 Mch 1849. Connected with this Corson fam. was Rhoda Corson who was b 24 Mch 1787 & d 6 Mch 1864 & mar John Goff. She is buried at Eldora N. J. Wanted her parentage & her relationship to John & Joseph Corson.

(a) ABBOTT-ABEL.—Wanted parentage & any infor of the family of Ichabod Abbott or Abel, who was connected with H. Abel. It is supposed that Hannah Abel mar Ichabod Abbott & lived nr Onondaga Co., N. Y. Their son or Grson Nathaniel mar Sarah Cook b 25 Dec 1796 & d 3 Jan 1858 in Marcellus N. Y.—*D. A.*

13637. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Nancy Balgrove Lewis b 1819, St. Charles Co., Missouri & mar George Lyman Smith. Nancy had sister Elvira.

(a) RIGGS.—Wanted parentage of Ruth S. Riggs b 17 Dec. 1782 & mar James Morton 1801 & died in Ky. One of her sons was named Greenberry. Was there Rev rec in ances?—*B. J.*

13633. CARTER.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of the family of Anne Carter, for whom the 2nd daughter of Robert E. Lee was named.—*J. N. C.*

13639. FRAZIER - FRASER. — Wanted ances of John Frazier or Fraser of Pa. & also of his wife Abigail Milliken. They were mar March 1759 in N. Car. Their chil were Jonathan who mar Rebecca McKay or McKay; Benjamin, Wm., David & Sarah.—*J. S. W.*

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